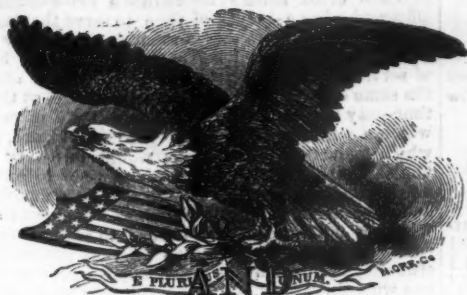


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER
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THE SIZE OF THE ARMY.

WE suppose that the ground taken by General GRANT, in his official report, against any reduction whatever of the Army, for the present, will not surprise many of the readers of the JOURNAL, however it may strike people in general. The indisputable facts upon which this judgment of his is based, are well known to all interested in Army affairs; but the support given to these facts by the authority of General GRANT's potent name is none the less valuable. The facts themselves were well known last summer; but then, an electioneering cry of "retrenchment" drowned all others, and in the rush for spigot-hole "economy" the two parties vied in seeing which could propose the smaller figure for the "permanent military establishment." However, the sharp canvass is over; and, as it is pretty clear that General GRANT is to be President next year, this opinion of his has all the force of a recommendation in a message to Congress. Moreover, as a clear majority in Congress have entire confidence in General GRANT, and the remainder a profound respect for his judgment, on Army affairs at least, we may pronounce it as good as settled that there will be no reduction of the Army at present.

Two terse sentences announce, in General GRANT's characteristic way, the grounds of his opinion. One, "troops are still needed in the Southern States;" the other, "while the Indian war continues, I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the Army advisable." If anybody finds difficulty in coming to the same conclusions, let him refer to the fresh official reports of Generals THOMAS, MEADE, ROUSSEAU, and others, on the former, and of Generals SHERMAN, HALLECK, and SHERIDAN on the latter. These officers, widely differing in temperament, and incapable of being swerved from sound professional judgment, we may suppose, by any local or partisan pressure, all bear out in their testimony the words of General GRANT.

Precisely what General THOMAS reports of Tennessee and Kentucky General MEADE reports of Georgia and Alabama, and General ROUSSEAU of Louisiana and Texas—that is, that, in the language of the former, "the same necessity for the presence of troops exists as heretofore—the state of society has not at all improved, and in some sections is decidedly worse." Now, exactly why there is still "no protection for life and property except through the presence of the troops" we shall not pause to discuss. Sufficient to know that the fact cannot be disputed. The Ku-Klux murders throughout the South, and such special outrages as those at Camilla and Centre Point, make it manifest that there is not one soldier too many stationed there. General ROUSSEAU goes further. He tells us that he actually needs so much force in New Orleans to prevent bloodshed at an

election that he can send none to the parishes around, which almost equally need them. When we go into Arkansas and Texas, we find a perfect carnival of crime wherever troops do not overawe the lawless elements of character. In fine, there is no use, no sense, in blinking at the fact that troops are needed at the South to execute the laws of the land, to protect the dignity and majesty of the Government, to hold back society from rushing to anarchy, and to shield innocent life and hard-earned property from banded thieves and assassins. The sceptic may reply, "Look at Virginia—surely few troops are needed there." Very true, and accordingly few are there. General STONEMAN tells us that the whole number in the territory of Virginia by the 1st of January next "will be much below 1,000 in the aggregate." Is there any superfluity there? On the other hand, in the crime regions there is an appeal from pacific citizens of all classes for "protection."

In like manner, we might show the necessities for troops on the Plains. We might quote General SHERMAN's official declaration "we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier," but, on the contrary, "we should keep the ranks continually replenished with fresh recruits." We might quote his declaration that the Indians continued their ravages last summer, simply because we had no troops to seek them in their remote homes, or General SHERIDAN's statement that, beyond his necessary garrisons, he was then only able to scrape together 800 men for field service. We might quote General HALLECK's complaint of the mere handful of men he has for the enormous Territories of Alaska and Arizona, with Indian hostilities in prospect.

However, as we have already said, the fact that General GRANT "does not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the Army advisable," will probably settle this question for the present. And when it does come up again, the two Army bills which knocked each other's brains out in the House, last summer, and the two others that met with a like accident in the Senate, will probably not be heard of.

There are many reasons, however, why our present military establishment should never be greatly reduced. Grant that at present we are at peace with all mankind; that the Alabama claims will be paid; that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has discovered a panacea for all the ills that nations are heir to, in "arbitration;" that the South will one day be reconstructed, and will have its own magistrates and militia, able and willing to shield liberty by law; that SHERIDAN will give the Indians a "salty dose." Nevertheless, the millennium is not at hand, nor, unless we adopt the principle of "moral suasion," as the rosy reformers would have us, can we expect to get on without troops. What is our future? That of a country embracing territorially the chief part of North America—extending from ocean to ocean, with one hand on the Arctic Circle and the other on the Tropic of Cancer. Already our harbor and coast defences, our lake and river garrisons, our frontier posts, our Army on the Plains, require all the force now at our disposal. Well, we now have Alaska; we propose to acquire either St. Thomas or the harbor of Samana; the annexation of Lower California, Sonora and Sinaloa is a matter of a few years at farthest; does any one say that no part of the British dominions can ever be ours?

Can it be imagined that new territory, and specially territory of this sort, can be acquired without a military garrison to guard it? The more distant are such possessions, the clearer the necessity for garrisons. For example, Alaska, barren and fruitless as it is, demands half of the entire available force in the Military Division of the Pacific, deducting the few necessary coast garrisons in California. In like manner, a post so isolated as St. Thomas, or new territory with the vast coast-line and distant site of the Mexican provinces, would demand strong local garrisons. And, what is more important, these garrisons could not be shifted about temporarily for such an exigency as war on the Plains (as with troops in Virginia or in Maine), but must be subtracted permanently from our available force in the field.

So, too, let us look at the western problem. These Plains difficulties are only the beginning of Indian affairs. For, as the Pacific railroad stretches westward, its guard must be extended; as the tide of civilization rolls onward over the old obstacles, it is only to encounter new obstacles. There are tribes and lodges with whom hostilities are yet in store, but who are now quiet because we do not trouble them. And, besides, when we come to deal with the far-west Indians, with those especially, dwelling beyond the Rocky Mountains, we have an entirely different set of men on our hands. Most of our officers have said that war with them is inevitable—they have no principles to which we can appeal, no desires that we can appease, no tribal chief with whom we can consult. They are a wild, predatory pack, from beginning to end. Our affairs with these are but just begun.

But we need hardly pursue this subject further at the present time. The significant words of General GRANT are "I do not deem any legislation for the general reduction of the Army advisable." We may therefore presume that none will be volunteered. Nevertheless, we do not deem it out of place to offer one suggestion for Congress whenever, sooner or later, this body shall take up the question of "Army reduction." It is briefly this: that, instead of suddenly depriving a large body of officers, able, patriotic, and crowned with the laurels of honorable and useful service, not only of their livelihood but of all hope of following the profession to which they have given their labor and lives, that they shall at least be placed on half-pay, and withdrawn from active service; and, whenever a vacancy occurs in their grade by reason of death, resignation or other cause, that they shall be restored to the service. For, whoever will note the statistics of the Army, both of officers and men, will see that there is no such sure "reducer" as time. The ordinary losses by death, discharge and desertion will reduce the rank-and-file in any single year as low as the most ardent lover of economy can desire. And with the officers the casualties of service are not less striking. If the natural causes of disintegration are suffered to work, the Army, both as to its officers and men, can always within a short time be brought down to any required standard. The principle should be never to make a sudden swoop upon existing forces, but rather to provide that there shall be no replenishment until the Army has dwindled to the size agreed upon. However, we trust that this subject will not require more elaborate discussion, during this winter at least.

THE ARMY.

THE Lieutenant-General commanding the division having disapproved of the name "Sherman Barracks," given to the new barracks near Omaha, Nebraska, they will, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, be officially known hereafter as "Omaha Barracks."

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 1,074, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, is amended to read as follows:

In September, October, November, December, January, February, March, and April, the fuel is increased one-fourth at stations from the 36th to the 43d degree north latitude, and one-third at stations north of the 43d degree.

By an order from the Adjutant-General's office the attention of the Army is directed to the following regulation, embodying the substance of the law and rules in regard to the erection of public buildings:

No permanent barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, offices, stables, piers or wharves, shall be erected but by order of the Secretary of War, and according to the plan directed by him, and in consequence of appropriations made by law. And no alteration shall be made in any such public building without authority from the War Department. These restrictions do not extend to temporary huts, where troops may be compelled by the unhealthiness of their position to leave their quarters during the summer season, or where, from the circumstances of the service, they may be required to occupy positions in advance of the established posts; but no contracts shall be entered into, or purchases of material made, for the erection of such temporary buildings, unless specially authorized by the War Department.

By judicious application of the material nearest at hand, comfortable and durable buildings may often be erected at no greater expense than those of a more perishable nature would cost without the exercise of proper judgment. Thus, stone may sometimes be profitably and economically used in the rough instead of sawed lumber. But this by no means justifies the expense of cutting or dressing the stone.

In view of the frequent changes in stations of troops, involving the abandonment of military posts, officers are prohibited from expending any labor or money upon them beyond what is allowed by the strict letter of the law and regulation, upon penalty of being held peculiarly responsible for a violation of this order.

BREVET Major-General Augur makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the case of a private soldier who was tried for offering violence to a corporal of his company and was found "not guilty":

In the case of Private Thomas Manning, Company C, Twenty-seventh Infantry, the court makes the following comment on the conduct of the officer preferring the charges, who is First Lieutenant E. L. McCaullay Twenty-seventh Infantry: "The court wish to call the attention of the brevet major-general commanding to the peculiarities of this case, and to the evident criminal neglect of duty on the part of the officer preferring the charges, in not investigating them before forwarding them to Department Headquarters. In this case the prisoner has been in confinement awaiting trial nearly eight months, and now the Government, besides losing his services during that period, has been brought to the additional expense of his trial. This, in the opinion of the court, is no inconsiderable fault, but when they consider that in addition to this, an innocent man has been so unjustly confined, they deem it their duty to invite the special attention of the reviewing officer to the case."

The shameful negligence shown by this officer in this matter well deserves the severe condemnation which it receives from the court, and which, but for the youth and inexperience of the officer, would call for further action; but considering these, the general commanding hopes that the merited censure so given will answer the ends of discipline, and prove a caution to him and others, to show in the future a livelier sense of one of the highest duties of a commissioned officer, to see that no man entrusted to his command suffers harsh injustice and loss of standing as a soldier through the culpable negligence of his commander. The commanding officer of Fort Phil Kearney and other posts where Private Manning has been stationed during his confinement, should have been included in the censure of the court. A proper attention to duty and investigation of the guard-house would have shown the injustice being done to this soldier when he was first confined. The duty of a post commander is not properly discharged in simply forwarding charges made against enlisted men, without an examination of the merits of the cases; and, in this case, it would seem certain that no investigation was had previous to forwarding the charges.

BREVET Major-General Augur, commanding the department of the Platte, in a recent order, makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of a General Court-martial:

In this case the court recommend the prisoner to the clemency of the commanding general, because of previous soldierly conduct. The accused is found "Guilty," of aiding and abetting a robbery, an act for which no previous soldierly conduct should serve as a plea for clemency. The record sets out that the court were unable to make a finding on the first charge and specification, because of a tie vote of the court. The finding of the court in this case is "Not Guilty," and should have been so recorded. The court, in the first part of its final

action in a case is a jury to find according to the evidence. Unlike the jury of a civil court, a unanimous vote is not required to determine the finding, but the vote of the majority of the court is the finding. The court is then a deliberative body, and in whatever manner worded, the question for them to determine is, "is the prisoner guilty as specified?" In order therefore to a finding of "Guilty," there must be an affirmative vote of the court. A tie vote on any question is a negative vote, that is, the question is not decided affirmatively, and on this question therefore a tie vote makes the finding of the court "Not Guilty."

THE following dispatch has been received from Headquarters of Major-General Sheridan. It comes to us through Fort Dodge, Kansas, and is dated, in the Field, Fork of Beaver and Wolf Rivers, I. T., November 29, 1868:

The presence of Major-General Sheridan here in the very heart of the scene of operations against the Indians resulted in that activity which is the universal characteristic of his entire military career. Scarcely twenty-four hours elapsed since his arrival when on November 23d, before daylight, in the midst of a violent snowstorm, General Custer, with eleven companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry, left this point under orders to move against hostile savages in the direction of Wachita River and mountains and attack them wherever found.

After a severe march of five days General Custer struck a village of hostile Indians, consisting of forty-seven lodges of Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, two lodges of Arapahoes and two lodges of Sioux. These were afterwards reinforced by the Kiowas, who were near by.

The attack commenced on the morning of the 27th inst., and lasted until afternoon, resulting in the destruction of the entire village and the killing of 103 warriors. The capture of supplies is immense.

The casualties are Major George L. H. Elliott, Captain Louis M. Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men, killed; and the wounded are Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Barnitz, captain Seventh Cavalry, supposed mortally, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Custer and Second Lieutenant J. M. Marsh, slightly, and eleven enlisted men. Colonel Benton had a horse shot under him.

General Custer returns here, will refit, and again take field.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant William J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Wallace, reporting on his arrival for duty with the detachment of his regiment now at that point.

DR. A. Judson Gray, surgeon-in-chief, in addition to his other duties, has been appointed inspector of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the District of Alabama.

BREVET Major W. H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, having reported at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, in compliance with orders from the Adjutant-General's office, has been ordered to proceed by the first opportunity to Sitka, Alaska, and report to Brevet Major-General J. C. Davis for assignment as chief commissary of the Department of Alaska.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Keeler, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, acting judge-advocate, Department of Louisiana, has been ordered to repair to Washington, D. C., under special instructions from Brevet Major-General L. H. Rousseau commanding the Department; during the temporary absence of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Keeler, Captain A. E. Hooker, Ninth Cavalry, will perform the duties of that office, in addition to his other duties.

BREVET Colonel J. McL. Taylor, commissary of subsistence, has been assigned to duty as chief commissary of the Department of California, and as purchasing and depot commissary at San Francisco; Brevet Major S. A. Foster, commissary of subsistence, on being relieved from his present duties by Brevet Colonel Taylor, will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and report to Brevet Major-General Crook for assignment as chief commissary of the Department of the Columbia.

THE following promotions and appointments in the Medical Staff U. S. Army, are announced: *Promoted*,—Assistant Surgeon P. C. Davis, to be surgeon, to date October 17, 1868, vice Randall, retired; Assistant Surgeon Jas. F. Weeds, to be surgeon, to date October 27, 1868, vice Holden, retired. *Appointed*,—Frederick W. Elberg, Augustus W. Wiggin, Washington Mathews, W. R. Steinmetz, Curtis E. Munn, Ezra Woodruff, P. F. Haney, William H. King, Steven G. Cowdrey, John M. Dickson, Charles B. Byrne, Frank Reynolds, and Clarence Ewen, to be assistant surgeons, to date November 16, 1868.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Dodge, Kansas, on Thursday the 26th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court, Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan, captain Third Infantry; Brevet Major C. S. DeGraw, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant G. A. Hesselberger, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Philip Reade, Third Infantry. Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, Third Infantry.

LIEUTENANT O. W. Longan, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the adjutant-general's office and ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri. Previous to leaving Washington his associates in the Bureau to which he had been attached for the past five years presented him with a very handsome sword and sash. The presentation was all the more pleasant from the fact that it was a complete

surprise to the recipient. Lieutenant Longan has received permission to delay departure for his regiment until December 20th, and will spend the interval at his home in Pennsylvania.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Greenville, La., on Wednesday, the 25th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry; Brevet Major M. R. Marston, captain First Infantry; Brevet Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant First Infantry; First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry; First Lieutenant M. O'Brien, First Artillery; First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. C. D. Hoskins, First Infantry. Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, First Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, week ending November 21, 1868: M. R. Morgan, brevet brigadier-general and major, Subsistence Department, November 17, 1868, returning from special service; B. C. Card, brevet brigadier-general and captain Quartermaster's Department, November 17, 1868, returning from special service; W. B. Royall, brevet colonel and major Fifth Cavalry, November 15, 1868, special duty; J. B. Babcock, lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, November 17, 1868, en route to join regiment in the field; W. A. Nichols, brevet major-general and colonel Adjutant-General's Department, November 17, 1868, special service.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Grenada, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 24th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court, Brevet Major-General G. Pennypacker, colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Major J. Power, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry; Captain W. Clifford, Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant G. W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. H. Noble, Thirty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. L. Heizman, assistant surgeon U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant W. A. Newton, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Major M. Barber, first lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Newport Barracks, Ky., at 10 o'clock, on the 27th day of November, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Alexander, U. S. Army, President, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Glover Perrin, surgeon, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Falck, captain Second Infantry; Captain P. A. Owen, Ninth Infantry; Captain Nelson Thomasson, Fifth Infantry; John McIntosh, Twentieth Infantry; Captain Charles W. Hotsenpiller, Sixteenth Infantry. Brevet Major William R. Lowe, captain Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Robert P. McKibbin, captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, was recently tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Omaha, Nebraska, and being found guilty of being drunk on duty was sentenced "to be cashiered." In consideration of the previous good character and gallant services of the accused, and of the unanimous recommendation of the members of the court, this sentence has been commuted by the President to loss of rank, so that hereafter the name of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. McKibbin, captain Fourth Infantry, shall be borne on the official Army Register on the list of captains of Infantry next below that of Captain George M. Randall, Fourth U. S. Infantry. The sentence as commuted will be duly executed.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868.

Circular No. 10.

In accordance with the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, the operations of this bureau, excepting the educational department and the collection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sailors, and their heirs, from the Government on account of military services, will be discontinued on the 31st of December next.

All officers of the military service will be relieved and citizen agents discharged, to take effect on that date, except such as may hereafter be designated to be retained in the educational department, and for the collection and payment of bounties and pensions.

All property pertaining to this bureau, which may not be required in the educational department, or as office furniture for the use of disbursing agents, will be turned over to the disbursing officer of the State in which it is held, who will sell the same in accordance with the regulations governing the sale of public property, upon the order of the commissioner.

Property belonging to the quartermaster's or other supply department of the Army will be turned over to the department to which it belongs. Inventories, in duplicate, of all property to be sold or turned in, will be sent to this office.

Assistant commissioners will at once cause to be sold, by the disbursing officer, at public auction, all "confederate States" property in their respective States held by this bureau. The proceeds of the same will be turned over to the chief disbursing officer in this city. Should any portion of said property remain unsold on the 31st day of December, the same will be reported to the Commissioner. This report will embrace a brief description of the property, with its estimated value.

All books and records, except those relating to the educational work and the payment of bounties, will be carefully packed and sent by express to the Commissioner in this city; invoices of the same will be sent by mail.

The following organization for the educational de-

partment, and collection and payment of bounties, will be allowed for the several States respectively.

Virginia.—One assistant commissioner, who will also act as superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for the educational department and the payment of bounties; one agent for the payment of bounties; four assistant superintendents of schools; one clerk for assistant commissioner and chief superintendent; two clerks for disbursing officer.

North Carolina.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; three assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

South Carolina.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; two assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

Florida.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for payment of bounties; one assistant superintendent of schools; two clerks.

Georgia.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for payment of bounties; four assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

Alabama.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two assistant superintendents of schools; two clerks.

Mississippi.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; two assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

Louisiana.—One assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; two assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

Texas.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; three assistant superintendents of schools; two clerks.

Arkansas.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for payment of bounties; three assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

Tennessee.—Assistant commissioner and chief superintendent of schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; five agents for payment of bounties; three assistant superintendents of schools; three clerks.

Kentucky.—Assistant commissioner, who will also act as disbursing officer and chief superintendent of schools; three agents for payment of bounties; one assistant superintendent of schools; two clerks.

Missouri.—One disbursing officer for payment of bounties, and superintendent of schools; one clerk.

District of Columbia.—One assistant superintendent of schools, who will be under the direction of the general superintendent at the office of the commissioner; one agent for the payment of bounties, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Orders relating to the freedmen's hospitals at New Orleans, La.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., will hereafter be communicated.

In the meantime, the number of medical officers, attendants, and patients now in those hospitals will be reduced as speedily as possible, and they will be conducted with a view to closing them at an early day.

All other medical officers, attendants, and employes will be discharged on the 31st of December next.

Medical supplies and hospital stores will be sold or disposed of under the direction of the chief medical officer.

Assistant commissioners will, as soon as practicable, send to the Commissioner lists of officers and agents they desire retained in their respective States as assistant superintendents of schools, and agents for the payment of bounties, as allowed in the organizations stated above. Officers and agents familiar with the duties are to be preferred. In some cases the number of officers may be reduced by one agent performing both the duties of assistant superintendent of schools and disbursing agent.

Disbursing officers will at once settle all accounts due from the bureau in their respective States. In cases requiring the approval of the Commissioner, or where there is any doubt as to the validity of the claim, or of the authority to pay the same, they will be immediately referred to this office. They will see that no legal or just claims are left unsettled. They will be prepared to turn over all public funds to the chief disbursing officer when the general operations of the bureau are withdrawn on the 31st of December next.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Approved:
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA.

REPORT OF BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ROSSEAU.

BREVET Major-General Lovell H. Rosseau has submitted an elaborate report to General Grant, giving an account of affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas during his administration as commanding officer of the Department of Louisiana. The main portions of the report will be found in the following extracts:

On assuming command of this Department I had to encounter difficulties of no ordinary character. The excitement of a Presidential election, at all times great, was supplemented in Louisiana by other disturbing elements of a local nature. From a struggle of opposing parties the campaign had been virtually converted by causes into which it is not my province to enter into a struggle of opposing races. The great majority of the colored population were ranged on one side; the majority of the white population ranged themselves on the other side. Both whites and blacks had organized into secret political clubs, semi-military in their character, having the ordinary military officers to each company. The colored clubs habitually drilled; the white clubs did not, because, with the majority of them, drill was unnecessary. A police imbroglio in the city of New Orleans, of a most perplexing and exciting character and the receipt of more or less distorted reports of disturbances in various sections of the State added additional complications to the situation.

With all these difficulties to contend against, I found myself charged with extended responsibilities, and armed with very slender power. Civil government having been restored in the State, the authority of the military was necessarily limited. The force at my command, moreover, was exceedingly small. Until the receipt of reinforcements from General Gillem, the entire number of troops at my disposal in and around the city of New Orleans, was only 463 men. After the receipt of the re-

inforcements from Mississippi I had but 550 men available for service in the city. I had not even then a sufficient force to patrol the city and leave a respectable reserve behind. The records of the department will show how urgently and repeatedly I telegraphed for definite instructions on the recurrence of each fresh emergency, and my own official acts will prove how earnestly I strove to maintain the public peace, while preserving, as became an officer of the United States army, the strictest impartiality and freedom from political bias. To have acted as a partisan on either side would have simplified my position immensely; but to watch and control as far as possible both sides and to preserve the public peace without influencing in any way the result of the election was a task of no little difficulty and danger.

The police troubles formed the most dangerous feature in the condition of affairs in New Orleans. An act of the Legislature recently passed transferred the control of the police force of the city from the Mayor and Corporation, in whose hands it had hitherto been vested, into the hands of a Metropolitan Police board composed of six members, three white and three colored, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State presiding. This board appointed a police force of 243 negroes and 130 white men to take charge of the city of New Orleans. The community at large refused to recognize or uphold the authority of a body thus constituted. This fact taken by itself, without entering into any question of motive or justification and without more than referring to the generally inferior material, both white and black (with some worthy exceptions), from which the men were selected—this fact alone rendered the Metropolitan Police, as organized, practically worthless, and placed life and property at the mercy of the worst classes in the city. At the slightest appearance of disorder the members of this police, unsupported as they were by public sentiment, stampeded, many of them throwing off their uniforms as they ran. Armed patrols of citizens then took upon themselves the guardianship of the public peace, adding another element of danger to those already existing. At another time this question might have been left to settle itself, but in the presence of threatened disturbances on all hands, when the Governor of the State had surrendered the safe keeping of the city to me, and when positive directions had been transmitted to me through the War Department to preserve the peace at all hazards, I should have fallen short of my duty had I neglected to take prompt and decisive action in the matter. As before stated, I had not troops enough to police the city, even had I deemed it consistent with my duties as military commander to undertake the charge. I resorted to measures of compromise and conciliation as the best and wisest mode of attaining the objects I had in view.

At my instance the Board of Metropolitan Police appointed General James B. Steedman, chief of police, and brought the influence of his name and position to the aid of the civil authorities in preserving the peace. This step alone, in my judgment tended more to settle matters than any one thing done, and I think it is only an act of justice here to thank General Steedman—as the Metropolitan Police Board have themselves done by formal resolution—for the manly and efficient manner in which he assumed and discharged the duties of that office up to the end of the troubles.

The mayor and corporation of the city declaring the Metropolitan Police act unconstitutional, insisted upon their right to appoint their own chief and policemen. They commissioned Mr. Thomas Adams, a former occupant of the office under the mayoralty of Mr. Monroe, to the post of chief of police. It was further announced that the metropolitan police were to be forcibly ejected from the office by the appointees of the mayor. I immediately sent word to Mayor Conway by my aide-de-camp, Major Russell, that I should hold him responsible for any tumult that might result from his action, and advising him to concur in requesting General Steedman to act as chief of police until after the election, and to order the chief appointed by him to take no step until further instructed. His Honor at once acceded to my wishes. I then advised both parties to test the legality of the Metropolitan Police bill peaceably in the law courts, and writs of injunction and *quo warranto* have since been taken out in pursuance of this advice. I also invited the editors of the local newspapers, without distinction of party, to meet me at my private residence and discuss this same matter, which they did. We talked the subject over in a friendly manner, and I believe all left with the intention of counselling the people to await the action of the courts. At any rate this was done; the papers all taking a moderate view of the question afterward; and this was the end of the police troubles.

Coincident with the police imbroglio there were other causes of public uneasiness. From the parish of St. Bernard reports of a highly inflammatory nature were received. A white Democratic club in that parish had killed a negro. Some citizen had shot a metropolitan policeman. The negroes assembled at night, burned the house of a leading white Democrat and his body with it, drove his wife and little children into the woods, severely beat his sister and broke the leg of one of his children. These were the facts. Public rumor made them even worse. The excitement in this city went on increasing from day to day, and finally developed into hostile collisions, followed by acts of reprisal and retaliation, white against black, black against white. These acts of violence were generally committed by small parties whom the police alone ought to have been sufficient to detect and arrest. In almost every case the mischief was done and the guilty parties had dispersed before information could reach these headquarters.

During the heat of the excitement, about the 27th October, Governor Warmoth, General A. L. Lee, and myself were speaking of the probability of collisions at the polls on the 3d of November. Their opinion, in which I had concurred, was that if the excitement continued up to the day of election there would be fierce fighting at the polls, and a general row all over the city. It was remarked by both these gentlemen that the better course would be to advise the colored people not to vote. This

was done, and hence the small Republican vote cast in this city and in many of the parishes of this State. It can hardly be necessary for me to more than remark that this was a matter over which I could exercise no possible control. The leaders of the republican party having advised the negroes to stay away from the polls, they stayed away. It was neither in my place nor in my power to hunt up the colored voters who purposely remained in their houses, and drag them to the polls. Nor is it necessary for me to say that I had no share in producing the public excitement which induced the republican leaders to advise the negroes not to vote. The disturbed condition of the public mind was brought about by no action of mine. My duty was simply to aid in checking and suppressing violence to the full extent of the limited means at my command, and to prevent the public peace being broken. This I did. I even made it a personal request to some of the clubs, whose names had been publicly associated with acts of violence, that they should aid in preserving instead of assisting in violating the peace of the city; and on one occasion I visited a club called the "Innocents," at the request of their President and Vice-President, and addressed them to this effect, after which no disorders occurred in that section of the city.

A day or two after the consultation with Governor Warmoth and General Lee, at which those gentlemen expressed their intention of advising the negroes not to vote, the public excitement cooled down, the city became comparatively quiet, the Democratic clubs pledged themselves to aid in securing to every registered voter the right to cast his vote, and then I had no fear that any man would be molested in voting on the day of election.

During all the excitement I consulted freely and constantly with the authorities, State and municipal, and had then and have still their fullest approval of my action. I also consulted often with Brevet Brigadier-General Hatch, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, and desire to express my thanks for many valuable suggestions received from him when most needed. Though the safe-keeping of several parishes in the State had been delivered over to the military, I still felt it my duty to endeavor to act in and through the proper civil authorities wherever it could be done. I further advised with the Democratic leaders and prominent citizens of all shades of opinion, who each and every one seemed desirous that the peace should be preserved. Governor Warmoth, with other leading Republicans of the State, made earnest efforts to preserve public order. Among the members of the Republican party with whom I consulted were General A. L. Lee, editor of the official journal of the State; various members of the Metropolitan Board of Police, General McMillen, General Sypher, Senator Kellogg, and General West, deputy United States marshal.

The difficulty was not with such gentlemen as these. But the aid they gave was greatly counteracted by the indiscreet and unwarrantable course pursued by other and unworthy members of the Republican party, who, caring little for the Government of the United States and less for the permanent reconstruction of the State, sought only their own personal aggrandizement, aiming to do the most offensive things in the most offensive way, and seeming to desire collision and bloodshed as necessary political capital. Of this stripe were some of the members of the Republican Campaign Committee. In a consultation at my headquarters, in which Dr. Southworth, a controlling member of that committee, took part, at which consultation I, myself, was not present, but one of my staff officers was, it was contended by some of the Republicans present that the negroes should be advised not to go to the polls, the idea being that if they did go they would be slaughtered. Southworth replied that his committee would advise the negroes to vote, adding—"Let them be slaughtered. The more there are killed the better it will be for our party." This spirit, I am sorry to say, but too often controls the action and conduct of many who assume to act in the name and for the interest of the Government of the United States, and who use the cloak of loyalty as a cover for their misdeeds. I have found that men of this description, though willing to see the blood of others shed at a distance, conceal themselves with marvellous alacrity and skill at the approach of any real or fancied danger. Southworth, who wanted the negroes slaughtered at the polls, is a shining example of this kind, and was actually in hiding at my headquarters at the time he made the remark I have quoted.

It is but just to say that the great body of the people of New Orleans are law-abiding and entirely friendly to the Government of the United States. Certainly there are exceptions, the evidence of it is written in blood. But the friendly feeling of the people generally toward the Government has been evinced in many ways; in none more marked than in the respect shown to the military on all occasions. Officers of the Army generally, and my staff especially, always found their uniform ample protection against either violence or the slightest disrespect, and a simple request from them was sufficient to disperse large and excited crowds of people. The Democratic clubs of the city, numbering it is said, over 16,000 voters, and including many of the most worthy citizens and the largest property holders, formally tendered to me their services in aid of the military to preserve the peace of the city. That offer was respectfully declined.

THE Sauk Centre, Minn., *Herald*, in its issue of November 10th, says: During the present week seventy-five soldiers of the Thirty-first Regiment U. S. Infantry, who were stationed at Forts above here, arrived in town, having been mustered out of the service, their time having expired. We understand that during the next month, most of this regiment will be discharged, and that fully three-fourths of all the troops stationed at Forts Abercrombie, Ransom, Totten and Wadsworth will be mustered out. As Government is not enlisting any to take their place, but a handful of men will be left at these forts.

THE NAVY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Saginaw* sailed on the 1st from San Francisco for Sitka.

THE *Tallapoosa*, Ensign D. G. McRitchie commanding, arrived at New York on Monday, with ordnance stores from the Washington Navy-yard.

COMMANDER Alexander A. Semmes has been ordered to the command of the *Portsmouth*, now getting ready for sea at the New York Navy-yard. It is expected that this vessel will be attached to the South Atlantic Squadron.

It is stated that Admiral Dahlgren, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, will ask Congress for a limited appropriation to be used in experimental gunnery, as no appropriation has been made for this purpose for the Navy.

It is stated that the *Springbok* claim which was decided by our courts, and by the law officers of Great Britain in favor of the United States, is to be revived and presented for consideration by the joint commission provided for in the Johnson-Stanley protocol.

THE U. S. steamer *Penobscot*, Eastman commanding, was in the port of Havana November 20th, having just returned from the wreck of the steamer *Star of the Union* at Bahia Honda; and was under orders to sail for Key West, Aspinwall, Spanish Main, and Windward Islands.

THE United States steamer *Ossipee* arrived at Honolulu November 10th, and relieved the steamer *Mohongo*, which sailed for San Francisco November 14th. The Hawaiian press speaks in complimentary terms of the conduct of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Mohongo* during their stay at the island.

ADMIRAL Wilkes is in Washington, intending to ask Congress to give him the flag-officer's share of the prize *Peterhoff*, captured by the *Vanderbilt*. The claim was disallowed by the Navy and Treasury Departments, and the decision was sustained by the Attorney-General, on the ground that the capturing ship was not attached to the Admiral's squadron at the time of the capture.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.—The *Nipsic*, (fourth) Lieutenant Commander Selfridge, left this yard on Tuesday November 24, for Port-au-Prince, and after adjusting her compasses in Hampton Roads, sailed on the 25th. The *Tallapoosa*, having on board Naval Constructor, John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, arrived at the yard on Saturday the 28th inst. from Washington, with paymaster's stores, and left on the same day for New York. Captain J. P. Sanford has been ordered to report for duty at this yard, in place of Captain C. R. P. Rodgers, detached and ordered to the *Franklin*.

COMMODORE Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy, has been placed in the Bloomingdale (N. Y.), Insane Asylum. The facts, as we learn them are, that the commodore disapproving of a marriage which was about to take place in his family, took some action against the gentleman affianced to his daughter, which led to the arraignment of the commodore before a Police Justice at the Tombs, who bound him over in \$500 to keep the peace. Having been discharged from this process, papers were made out on the spot, and the certificate of two Tombs physicians being added, he was transferred to the Asylum, and the next day the gentleman so obnoxious to him, although looked upon favorably by his wife and daughter, was married to the latter. Several friends of the commodore and one prominent physician have visited him at the Asylum, and the testimony of all is that he is in no sense insane. An investigation of the case upon writ of *habeas corpus* is shortly to be made.

THE *Saco* arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 30th, from Key West. All well on board. She sailed from the Norfolk Navy-yard in October, 1866, for the West Indies, since which time she has sailed 18,850 miles, and visited the following ports: St. Thomas, St. Croix, Lagunayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Cartagena, Cispata Bay, Aspinwall, Old Providence Island, Kingston, Ja., St. Domingo City, Cape Haytien, St. Johns, Mayaguez, Ponce, Porto Rico, St. Pierre, Martinique, and Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadalupe, Pensacola and Key West. The following is a list of officers: Commander, Henry Wilson; Master, E. S. Keyser; Ensign, W. H. Brice; Ensign, B. S. Richards; Acting Ensigns, R. H. Lamphier, John H. Gregory; Mates, T. D. Wendell, John B. Butt; First Assistant Engineer, G. M. L. Maccarty; Second Assistant Engineers, John G. Brosnahan, John B. Smith, Oscar B. Mills; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, J. Fitzpatrick; Assistant Paymaster, I. L. Barton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, T. W. Bennett.

WE last week announced the arrival of the *Contoocook*, Rear-Admiral Hoff's flagship, at Havana, on the 15th ult. On the following day she saluted the harbor with the usual number of guns. On the 17th the steamer *Granada*, from New York, arrived with General Rosecrans, minister to Mexico, on board. Soon after she had anchored, the Admiral visited her, and, taking the general in his boat, they together proceeded to make a complimentary visit to the captain-general. This was followed by a return visit upon General Rosecrans immediately after at the San Isabel Hotel. The *Granada* left at four P. M. on the day of her arrival. On the 18th the captain-general, through the General of Marines, paid a complimentary visit to the *Contoocook*, the regulations not permitting him to do so in person. He was received with the appropriate salute. During

the week a considerable number of officials visited the Admiral, all of whom were received with the usual courtesies, and their visits returned.

THE editor of a local newspaper thus writes of the Charlestown Navy-yard after a recent visit: "How quiet and peaceable an appearance inside of the Charlestown Navy-yard at this time, as compared with the the hurly-burly we remember to have witnessed there four and five years ago, when visitors were almost deafened with the click and bustle of warlike preparations! We do not now hear that ringing of mallets, and hammers, and carpenters' axes, that whistling of steam, and that wiring of machinery or that constant thundering of guns saluting the incoming and outgoing vessels of war. The halcyon days of peace have brought on their wings most decided improvements. All the vessels of commerce which were used temporarily for war purposes, all the surplus stores and extra materials, have been "mustered out" and sold under the hammer of the auctioneer. Buildings and new ships, unfinished at the close of war, have been completed, and repairs have been made wherever they were needed. Good taste has been displayed in improving the avenues and grounds. The old gun-park has been neatly fenced, and nearly a thousand pieces of heavy ordnance are artistically arranged on its carpet of green, with their enamelled sides glistening like silver in the sun. The shot-park is studded with imposing pyramids of shot and shell, once so useful, but now merely ornamental. Indeed, there is a neatness and cleanliness everywhere within the yard which is most creditable to the Commodore, so distinguished for his gallant services during the war, who has for the last two years been in command of this naval station.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says: Mr. Seward's star is again in the ascendant, and the United States is likely to become the owner of the Bay of Samana, the purchase of which Mr. Frederic Seward failed to accomplish during his secret mission to the Island of St. Domingo last winter. The difficulty in his way was the exhibition of too great an anxiety to purchase, which induced Cabral, then at the head of the Dominican government, to become exorbitant, hoping thereby to get vast wealth with which to leave the island. Buenaventura Baez was called to the Presidency of the Republic in 1865, but Cabral succeeded in holding over until the spring of the present year, when he was driven from the country and Baez regularly installed in office. Baez is a bright mulatto, highly educated, fifty-four years of age, and possesses immense wealth, most of which is invested in France, where he has spent many years of his life. He has just communicated to Secretary Seward his desire to transfer the Bay of Samana to the United States on Mr. Seward's own terms, provided these terms shall stipulate for a lease only and not for an actual sale of the property. There are bitter prejudices existing among the Dominicans against selling territory, and these prejudices Baez proposes to respect by leasing the bay for ninety-nine years to the United States, as long before the expiration of such a lease the United States will probably embrace the whole of the West Indies. Mr. Ellicot, a native of Washington, who has been for seventeen years the American Consul at St. Domingo, is now here in conference with the Secretary of State on this subject, and the probabilities are that acceptable terms will be proposed to President Baez, and that before Mr. Seward lays down the portfolio of State, the Bay of Samana will be ours. An interesting fact has just come to the knowledge of the Government here. While the heart of Christopher Columbus is preserved in Havana, his ashes are in an iron coffin buried beneath the floor of a chapel in an old church in St. Domingo. It is also intimated that these ashes can be secured by our Government, and that President Baez will allow them to be transferred to this city for proper interment.

THE Bunker Hill *Aurora* calls attention to the fact that the late Commodore Lavalette, in the *Wabash*, passed the Dardanelles to Constantinople in the autumn of 1858. This courtesy was extended in return for the attention which was shown the Turkish Admiral upon the occasion of a visit to America a year or two previous. It appears that the *Wabash*, as flag-ship of Commodore Lavalette, proceeded through the Straits of Gibraltar and Messina late in the summer of 1858, and so on between the Greek Islands up through the Dardanelles. When late in the afternoon, she arrived off Fort Asia (at the end of that strait), she rounded to, ran up the "signet of the descendant of the Prophet," and fired a national salute. A few minutes afterward, up went the "Stars and Stripes" over the Turkish fort, and the salute was returned. An officer, sent on shore to inquire if there was any communication there from Constantinople for the American commodore, returned with a pass, or firman, over the signature of the Grand Vizier, and then she steamed away across the Sea of Marmora. The next morning at sunrise the magnificent frigate *Wabash* lay at anchor in the Golden Horn, just below the lofty hills of Pera, on which stand the palatial residences of all the foreign ministers accredited to the Sultan's Court. In speaking of this visit the *Aurora* says: The *Wabash* remained at Constantinople two or three weeks. Marked attentions were paid to the commodore and officers by the Sultan in person and by all his ministers; all of them visited the frigate under complimentary salutes. Free passes and convoys of officials were afforded the officers to all parts of Constantinople which they desired to visit. A grand dinner was given them at the palace of the Sultan's Secretary of the Navy, far up the Bosphorus, near the Black Sea, a steamer with the old Turkish Admiral in command, taking them to and from the dinner. It was a magnificent international entertainment—the massive confectionery bearing American devices, and the Turkish Band playing the Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle. During that week, the officers were feasted and feted to their hearts' content; and they returned down through the Dardanelles well pleased with their visit to the descendant of Mahomet.

COMMODORE Lawrence Kearney, the ranking officer on the retired list of his grade in the Navy, died at Perth Amboy, N. J., on November 29th. Commodore Kearney was born at Perth Amboy in November, 1789, and at the time of his death was within a few days of completing his seventy-ninth year. He entered the service as a midshipman in July, 1807, and had consequently been in the Navy sixty-one years and four months. With the single exception of Rear-Admiral Chas. Stewart, the deceased was the oldest officer in the Naval service of the United States. In 1813, while in command of a flotilla of galleys and barges as a lieutenant, he himself by capturing a tender under the guns of the British frigate *Hebrus*. For the performance of this exploit he received great praise and gained an enviable reputation. The war with Great Britain closing soon after, Lieutenant Kearney was placed in command of the brig *Enterprise*, and engaged in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. It was through his energetic conduct that the notorious pirate Gibbs and his band were broken up.

In 1840 the deceased, who had become a captain before this time, was placed in command of the East India squadron, and rendered important service to the country in opening an intercourse with the Chinese Government and thus aiding Americans in their efforts to obtain a part of that commerce with China which was then almost wholly monopolized by European Powers, and principally by Great Britain. On his return home, Captain Kearney was placed on "waiting orders" for a short time and then returned to active service. In 1862 he was placed on the retired list, and although there is no official record of his having been in active service subsequently, the Navy Register for 1868 names May, 1864, as the time when his last cruise expired, so that he must have held some command after being retired. He did not, however, take an active part in hostilities during the rebellion. In 1866 he was commissioned commodore, which rank he held at the time of his death.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 21.—Commander Ralph Chandler, to ordnance duty at the New York Navy-yard.
NOVEMBER 23.—Captain J. M. B. Clitz, to command the *Pawnee*.
Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Potter, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Boston.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York.
Assistant Surgeon H. J. Babin, to duty on board the *Gettysburg*.
Boatswain William Long, to duty at the Naval Academy.
NOVEMBER 24.—Lieutenant-Commander William A. Van Vleet, to duty on board the *Saratoga*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 21.—Commander W. P. Backner, from ordnance duty at the New York Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.
NOVEMBER 23.—Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Wallace, from duty on board the *Guerrero*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander R. K. Duer, from duty on board the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.
Passed Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight, from duty on board the *Kansas*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Boatswain J. B. F. Laughton, from duty on board the *Dale*, and placed on waiting orders.
NOVEMBER 24.—Second Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.
NOVEMBER 25.—First Assistant Engineers, Clark Fisher, A. T. E. Mullen, W. G. Buehler, F. G. Smith, James Sheridan, F. A. Wilson, J. H. Morrison, C. Andrade, Second Assistant Engineers G. W. Hall, James H. Hollihan, W. D. Smith, Edward Cheney and Thomas Lynch, from temporary duty on board the *Nesamis*, and placed on waiting orders.

PROMOTIONS.

NOVEMBER 21.—Captain George F. Emmons, to be commodore from September 20, 1868.
Commander Richard F. Renshaw, to be a captain from September 20, 1868.
Lieutenant-Commander Richard W. Meade, to be a commander from September 20, 1868.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 23.—Mate E. C. Harrington, from duty at New Orleans, La., and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon R. F. Brooks, from duty on board the *Gettysburg*.
NOVEMBER 24.—Mate G. W. Angus, from duty on board the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard.
Mate T. W. Bonsall, from duty on board the *Gettysburg*, and granted leave for discharge.
NOVEMBER 25.—Mate J. B. Baxter, from duty on board the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Fortune*.
Mate W. E. Rattigan, from duty on board the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to duty at New Orleans, La.
Mate C. A. Young, from duty on board the *Fortune*, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

NOVEMBER 21.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell.

MUSTERED OUT.

NOVEMBER 27.—Mate F. C. Bailey.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns John E. Jones, from November 20th, J. W. Sanderson, from November 21st, John Gunn, from November 22d, and Frederick H. Waite, from November 23d.
Mate H. C. Fuller, from November 23d.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 28, 1868:

Louis Zenzen, surgeon, November 22d (U. S. steamer *Cyane*) passenger on board the steampacket *Arizona*, on her way to New York.
James H. Ferrin, marine, November 13th, barracks, Navy-yard, Norfolk.

MAKING A MEDICINE MAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Milwaukee Wisconsin furnishes the following description of the Indian ceremony of making a "Medicine Man."

Some three hundred Winnebagoes had a great medicine dance a day or two since near Tunnel City. It was the largest gathering they have had for years. The dance commenced at sundown on Monday evening, and lasted until the evening following. Desiring to be "in" at this most wonderful and mysterious Indian gathering, I reached the tunnel about 10 o'clock. With the friendly aid of a lantern and a hand-car, some boys of us took the back track for a mile west. We then struck the Indian trail a mile or so through the woods to the north, where we found the grand encampment. The night was dark, but the camp-fires of sixty wigwams lit up the forest far and wide. Near the centre of the encampment was the great medicine wigwam. It was brilliantly illuminated, and the orgies were in full blast. As I approached the wigwam the sentinel met me at the closed entrance. "Inkah-do-quatch-a," said he; "no go in." This was a stumper and disappointment; but I was prepared for emergencies. I recognized the sentinel in his blue military coat. It was Nau-he-gah, one of the six Winnebago braves who were in Sherman's great march. I had a small flask and a few stamps in my pocket. In a brief space I was snugly cornered inside. The medicine dance among the Indians is purely religious in its origin. None but those who have been initiated are allowed to join in. To be a medicine man or medicine woman is the great thing among the Winnebagoes. Only the better class can afford it. It costs from \$5 to \$20 to be initiated, that is to make the presents and provide for the dinner and feast. All the Indians fast during the day preceding. The great wigwam is open only to medicine-men and women. Sentinels are posted outside. At dark the lights are struck inside and the unearthly pow-wow of rattles, drums, chants, and screeches commences. From the corner by the doorway could be seen the whole splendor of the great wigwam. The structure was over a hundred feet long. The ground had been shaved clear of grass and was smooth as a floor. The sides were thickly bedded with fresh fern leaves. A bright row of lights set on poles gleamed down the centre, while a blazing wood fire shone up from the farther end. The Indians, about half and half as to sexes, were closely squatted along the whole length on either side. Half a dozen were beating drums, shaking rattles and singing in low gutturals around the wood fire. The dress of the medicine squaws would put Madame Demorest to shame. Many were rigged out like princesses. No two were alike. Every one had on a new calico skirt, petticoat, fancy blanket, sash, leggings, and moccasins, set off with every possible trick of finery and ribbons. Beads, rings, trinkets, wristlets, bracelets, and earbells glistened in profusion. Little bells jingled from their leggings. Months had been spent in trimming off their petticoats with bits of silk and bead-work. Every cheek was painted with the brightest vermilion and yellow and crossed or circled with a line of blue.

The men were less "got up," many had showy head-gear, and some had elaborate breech-clouts stitched with beads. A dozen or more had borrowed coats from white folks for the occasion. Old "Four Deers," from Portage, who had got up the dance, had on a yellow scarf and a thick black silk shirt. His head was girdled with long, red deer's hair, hung with ribbons, feathers, eagle-quills and snake-rattles. Little Fish had the lower half of his face painted blue. Nearly all had stripes of red across their face, dotted with yellow and blue. All the young bucks were lavish with paint and feathers, while the two old chiefs, "Dandy" and "Carimoons," preserved their everyday plainness. But the most noticeable feature of all was their marvellous medicine bags. These were generally of otter skins, made up whole. Most of them were large and of the finest fur, lined with silk and bead-work. The mouths of each skin were hung with scarlet feathers. They were carried in front like muffs, with the tails reaching to the ground. No profane hands are allowed to touch them. They contain the wonderful medicine, and are held and guarded as sacred. The ceremonies during the night were as solemn as a Quaker prayer meeting. Speeches, marches, songs, and all kinds of mystical and musical ding-dongs were kept up until sunrise. The different songs had different ceremonies attending. Indians, by ones and by twos, filed up and down the long lines, swinging their hands to each Indian as they passed. A low grunt was heard with each motion of the hand. Presently the old medicine man arose, and for ten minutes followed a rapid, jerking "talk" with the Great Spirit. I could gather only the drift of their talk. They mention the names of Indians who have died since their last medicine dance, they recount the everyday events of their life which can never happen again to them on earth. They then picture their occupations in the Spirit Land, killing their foes or chasing the game over the happy hunting-grounds. These ghostly recitals are listened to with the stillness of death. Following their "table" comes a chant or song, attended by rattle or drum. The old men lead off for a strain or two, when the squaws join in the refrain. No words can describe these wild harmonies of the "forest maidens." They seem to have learned their music from the muskrats in their cabins, and the blackbirds in their fields. The tobacco song is one of the most impressive. As the leading medicine man walks around the wood-fire, dropping handfuls of tobacco into the flames, the whole camp join the chorus:

Tan-ne-nah-ho! Tan-ne-nah-ho!
Tan-ne-nah-nah! Tan-ne-nah-nah!

meanwhile drums and rattles keep up a din loud enough to frighten the Great Spirit out of his wits. The whiskey, or Padcanahahsong, takes the more seductive turn, and a sip from the passing bottle makes all right with the spirits above and below. After the tobacco song is finished the peace pipe is lighted and passes the rounds, each one taking a whiff or two, and giving a grunt of

satisfaction in return. The dancing proper set in about daylight, and was alternated with chants, speeches and marches as before. When the dancing commenced, the sides of the great wigwams were thrown outward, thus affording open views to all. Sometimes fifty, sometimes a hundred joined in the dance up and down the wigwam. The squaws have a sort of sidelong hop motion, with both feet together; while the men jerk up one leg at a time, reminding one of the turkey in the picture dancing on hot ashes. The most exciting ceremony commenced about noon and lasted an hour. I shall not attempt to describe it. Suffice it to say the "victim" of the occasion was the son of old Four Deers, a tall, long-haired, dull-eyed gawky of twenty summers. Old Four Deers had brought in presents of blankets, calico, and petticoat cloth, worth over a hundred and twenty dollars. After a deal of flummery the young man was seated on a pile of blankets, at the open end of the wigwam. The great medicine chief then came tearing down like a mad buffalo from the opposite end of the wigwam with the nose of the terrible medicine bag pointed at him, rushes upon his victim with a deafening shout—stabs him with his medicine bag—dead falls the victim as if struck by a thunderbolt! This is called "shooting" a new medicine man. In due time a small white shell is taken from the medicine bag, thrust down the throat of the victim—convulsions follow—he gets up on all fours—he vomits—he staggers to his feet—he is restored from death—all by the wonderful medicine. Henceforth he is a full-charged medicine man.

MANUFACTURE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.

THE following is an extract from a paper recently read by Dr. D. D. Parmelee before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute, giving an account of the method in which the nitro-glycerine, employed on the Hoosack Tunnel Works, is manufactured:

The nitro-glycerine is made at the laboratory constructed for the purpose near the shaft, under direction of Mr. George M. Mowbray, who has recently made some valuable improvements in its manufacture. They frequently make here 150 pounds daily. On entering the converting department of these works, the first object that attracts the attention is a long trough, resembling a manger for feeding horses, about 3 feet above the floor, and 50 feet in whole extension, filled with ice and a little salt.

In this, about 2 feet apart, are earthen jars, holding a gallon each, their tops projecting 2 inches or 3 inches above the ice. In these jars are the nitric and sulphuric acids. Immediately over the jars, 2 feet above, resting in a wood-rack, are inverted cans, holding about one quart of glycerine. This drops into the acid below, where the reaction takes place, and nitro-glycerine is formed, which falls to the bottom of the jar. Mr. Mowbray agitates his acids with cold air. For this purpose he leads the cold air resulting from the partial expansion of compressed air into the laboratory through iron pipes, and over each jar of acid is a cock, to which a rubber tube is attached. On the end of this is a glass tube. During the reaction in the jars, and while dense volumes of nitrous acid are evolved, and the heat which it is necessary to constantly keep down is rising, his men stir the mixture with these glass tubes, admitting a current of cold air, which agitates, cools, and in escaping carries off the gas it is so essential to get rid of, as soon as possible after it is formed.

The next part of the process is the removal of these jars, and the emptying of their contents through a trap or square opening in the centre of the floor, into a reservoir, holding about 40 gallons of water, for the purpose of washing off all traces of acid. After washing the nitro-glycerine, the reservoir, which is balanced on two journals, is turned over on its side gradually, and the nitro-glycerine emptied into glass and earthen receptacles. These are removed to the magazine, a few rods distant. At the time I entered this magazine there were one thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine there in jars, holding from three to five gallons each, resting on benches.

Mr. Mowbray prepares his own nitric acid near by, and also concentrates the sulphuric acid he employs. It is probably by close attention to the qualities of the materials he employs, and the thorough agitation and carrying off of the nitrous acid gas, by the cold air introduced into the jars for this purpose, and also to prevent elevation of temperature, that he succeeds in obtaining the quantity and quality of nitro-glycerine he does. Forty-two pounds of glycerine yield him ninety-four pounds of nitro-glycerine, which, at a temperature of 48 degrees and upwards, is perfectly transparent and without color. A little below this temperature it becomes frozen, and then resembles pounded ice.

The men who are obliged to breathe the smoke resulting from the explosion of the nitro-glycerine in the tunnel, informed me that they experienced very little inconvenience from it, while formerly, when they used the imported article, which was more or less yellow and brown, they were affected with intense headache.

One physical difference, which will be appreciated by chemists, between that imported and Mr. Mowbray's make, is, that a 12-inch column of fluid nitro-glycerine, imported, will expand in freezing three-fourths of an inch in height, while that of Mr. Mowbray's shrinks half an inch. This is supposed to occur from the presence of nitrous gas in the one, and an absence of it in the other.

Mr. Mowbray and the electrician, Mr. Brown, informed me that they had made experiments with frozen nitro-glycerine; among which a tin tube was nearly filled with the liquid, then frozen. Gun-cotton in one case was placed over it; in another fulminate; in another gunpowder. To these were attached electric fuses, the tubes placed between heavy blocks of ice, and fired. The result was to drive the frozen nitro-glycerine out of the tube into the ice, in the form of a candle; no explosion of the nitro-glycerine taking place. Mr. Mow-

bray, from this and other experiments, concludes that this agent may be transported quite safely in the frozen state.

IN Walker's "Analysis of Beauty" we find the following remarks upon the manliness of wearing a beard, which will prove interesting to such of our readers as are in favor of allowing both soldiers and sailors on their face the ornament which nature gave them:

Shaving the beard has especially been the case in degenerate and effeminate times, and this has sometimes been accompanied by remarkable consequences.

One of the greatest misfortunes, says a French writer, which France ever had to lament—the divorce of Louis le Jeune from Elinor of Guenne—resulted from the fashion, which this prince wished to introduce, of shaving his chin and cropping his hair. The Queen, his wife, who appears to have possessed with a masculine beauty considerable acuteness of intellect, observed with some displeasure, that she imagined herself to have espoused a monarch, not a monk. The obstinacy of Louis in shaving himself, and the horror conceived by Elinor at the sight of a beardless chin, occasioned France the loss of those fine provinces which constituted the dowry of this princess; and which, devolving to England by a second marriage, became the source of wars which desolated France during four hundred years.

The habit of wearing the beard is a manly and noble one. Nature made it distinctive of the male and female; and its abandonment has been commonly accompanied not only by periods of general effeminacy, but even by the decline and fall of States. They were bearded Romans who conquered the then beardless Greeks; they were bearded Goths who vanquished the then beardless Romans; and they are bearded Tartars who now promise, once more, to inundate the regions occupied by the shaven and effeminate people of Western Europe.

In further illustration of the manliness of this habit, we may observe that throughout Europe wars have generally led to its temporary and partial introduction, as at the present day. Those assuredly blunder who ridicule the wearing of the beard. Silly affectation, on the contrary, is imputable only to those who, by removing the beard, take the trouble so far to emasculate themselves, and who think themselves beautified by the unnatural imitation of the smoother face of woman.

[M. O. L. L. U. S.]

A MEETING of the New York Commandery of this order was held at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, December 2d. The stated business of the meeting was the investiture of Major-General Wm. B. Franklin as senior Vice-Commander, and the reception of Admiral D. G. Farragut, who is the commander of this branch of the order. The attendance was an unusually large one, including many distinguished officers of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers. At the close of the regular business meeting, Admiral Farragut made his appearance, and was warmly greeted by the companions present. A bust of the Admiral, by Mr. W. H. Philip, of Brooklyn, had been placed at one end of the meeting-room, and he was agreeably surprised and gratified by gazing for the first time on this marble likeness of himself. Although we believe the artist expects to have one or two more sittings before giving his work its final touches, he has succeeded in making a most excellent likeness of the hero of Mobile Bay and New Orleans.

The reception was rather social than formal, and at its close the party adjourned to the large dining-hall, where they partook of a fine supper, garnished with excellent wines.

The Admiral is looking as bright and hearty as ever, and none the worse for his European tour.

THE following is a list of the officers reporting at headquarters, Department of the East, since last report: Second Lieutenant Chas. E. Slade, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Nov. 20th; Brevet Colonel W. H. Walcott, captain U. S. Army, Nov. 21st; First Lieutenant E. C. Bowen, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, Nov. 21st; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Cooley, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Nov. 21st; Brevet Brigadier-General B. H. Jackson, captain First U. S. Artillery, Nov. 21st; Captain Jas. W. Powell, Forty-second U. S. Infantry, Nov. 27th; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, captain First U. S. Artillery, Nov. 27th; Second Lieutenant Jas. H. Jones, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Nov. 27th; Brevet Major-General T. Seymour, major Fifth U. S. Artillery, Nov. 28th; Brevet Major W. C. Cuyler, Third U. S. Artillery, Nov. 28th; Brevet Brigadier-General T. L. Haines, Subsistence Department U. S. Army, Nov. 28th; Brevet Major M. P. Buffum, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Nov. 28th; Colonel Abner Doubleday, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Nov. 28th; Brevet Major G. M. Bascom, first lieutenant and adjutant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Nov. 30th; First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Nov. 30th; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, surgeon U. S. Army, Dec. 2d; Captain D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers.

The following circular to the officers of the Army of the Ohio has been issued:

Arrangements have been made under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sherman for a social reunion of the officers of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Georgia, at Chicago, Ill., on the 15th and 16th of December. All the Army and corps commanders and many other prominent officers are expected to be present, and the undersigned hopes to meet on that occasion as many as possible of his former comrades-in-arms.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

A DISPATCH from Berlin says that, in a series of experiments which have recently been made in that city the Gatling Battery gun has proved inferior to a Prussian gun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 5,201, New York.

NAVY CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The subject of Navy Chaplains comes up now and then in your journal among the discussions on Turret ships and Armstrong guns. I am as much interested as any man in the efficiency of Navy chaplains, and I wish that your correspondents "Brookline" and "H," with others who have discussed the subject, could only agree on some general plan for improvement. But instead of being between two bundles of hay, they seem to have one bundle of hay between them, and to be pulling it in opposite directions. We have all heard of the "cacothetes scribendi," and sometimes we meet with severe cases of the "cacothetes mutandi."

Ever and anon some jealous secretary complains that no chaplains have been appointed who use his shibboleth. For my part, I am glad there is no such portioning off. It is a living testimony that the Gospel is the same by whatever church it is preached. But there is one consideration these good people seem to forget. What has the numerical strength of a particular church on shore to do with arranging "spiritual ministrations" for those who go down to the sea in ships? Every third man in Indiana may be a Methodist, but every twenty-fifth man in the Navy is not. The same of other churches that are strong on shore. We are willing that those who are lucky enough to live on dry land shall worship in their own way. Why should they be so uneasy because in the Navy Episcopal chaplains use the Episcopal service to the satisfaction of men and officers? For I venture to say that the outcry on this subject is raised outside of the Navy, not in it. Why do we find the greater number of Navy chaplains Episcopalians? Simply because the prevailing and constant preference of the Navy is for the Episcopal form of worship. But it may be said, this is confined to the officers. Not so. Let a vote be taken among our sailors themselves, for or against a liturgical service, and every one who knows the Navy knows that it would be for a liturgy by a very great majority. Two-thirds of our sailors are Roman Catholics, or Protestants from England, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. All these prefer a liturgical service, as a matter of course. It is very common to hear Navy officers, who belong to other churches, expressing their satisfaction at the use of the Episcopal service, on the ground that it is so well adapted to the circumstances of the case.

It may sound very fine to talk of certain marvellous benefits that would result if the system of life appointments should be changed, so that chaplains should be appointed for a single cruise. Suppose the plan of appointments by the captain of the ship were adopted, does "H" believe that the preferences of the crew would be regarded? But we should thus obtain men "young, talented, and energetic," says "H." We have them already. It is not indispensable to the possession of these qualities that clergymen should be found "picking up a precarious living in small parishes." It may be "good republican doctrine" that officers (as chaplains) be elected by the men, that the subject should be canvassed every time a ship goes into commission, and every two years at shore stations. But I think the plan of electing officers was tried in our volunteer army, and dropped, too. "Republican doctrine" proves almost everything (to certain minds), much as Greece and Rome furnish an inexhaustible amount of material for the arguments of schoolboys. It has become the doctrine of a great many Republicans that a certain degree of permanence and independence is desirable for all officers under the Government, and this view will doubtless come still more into favor.

LEX.

REDUCTION BY GARRISON COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the review of the case of Quartermaster-Sergeant Garratt, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, by General Rousseau, as published in the JOURNAL of the 24th of October, my attention has been called to the meaning of the *held in par. 6, Sixty-seventh Article of War, Holt's Digest*. The decision appears to be that a garrison court has not the power to reduce a non-commissioned officer to the ranks, if it is found that his loss of pay per month by such reduction, as compared with the number of months he has to serve, will result in his losing more than one month's pay in all. A technical construction of the Sixty-seventh Article may warrant such a decision, but in practice it will work very strangely and unequally. At the present time the term of service of few, if any, of the non-commissioned officers will expire within a year, and consequently, a garrison court could not reduce any of them; while in the old organizations, in which non-commissioned officers have served longer, and perhaps more faithfully, a garrison court would have such power, by reason of longer service and a shorter time to serve. That is to say, long service subjects a non-commissioned officer to the jurisdiction of a garrison court, as to reduction, while short service does not. A sergeant who has only two or three months to serve is liable to reduction by such a court, while one who has a longer term cannot be.

There is no law or custom that prevents a non-commissioned officer, when reduced, from being again promoted. In fact it is a very common and judicious practice to reinstate them when their subsequent conduct is such as to warrant it. How, then, is any court, when deliberating on the propriety of reducing a non-commissioned officer, to determine that if reduced he will not again be promoted before a sufficient number of months have elapsed to result in the loss to him of more than one month's pay? Does it not amount simply to this: that a

garrison court should not reduce a non-commissioned officer who has a length of time to serve that might result in a loss of more than a month's pay; lest he should not again be promoted before the expiration of his term of service? Suppose two non-commissioned officers of the same company commit the same offence, at the same time—say neglect of duty or disobedience of orders, of which a garrison court could take cognizance, and for which reduction to the ranks would be a very proper punishment—one with a length of time to serve that might result in the loss of more than a month's pay, and the other such length of time as would not so result, would it not appear very absurd to send them before courts of different jurisdiction on that ground? It is true they both might be sent before a general court, if one were in session and accessible, but what would be the necessity when one case (and I think both), could be tried by a garrison court? By this decision it might often occur that a sergeant who has only two or three months to serve could be reduced by a garrison court, while a corporal, who had ten or twelve months to serve, could not—thus reversing the long-established principle that the higher the rank the higher the court to try, as in the case of ordnance-sergeants and hospital stewards, who cannot be tried by a garrison court without special permission from the department commander.

There appears to be no doubt that a garrison court has the power to reduce a non-commissioned officer, and if he has this power I doubt if the result that might follow, as to the loss of pay, should be taken into consideration by the court. The forfeiture of pay does not enter into the deliberations of the court, and constitutes no part of the sentence. It is usually the purpose of a court in such a case to deprive a non-commissioned officer of rank, responsibility, and trust, and if such action results in the loss of a small quantity of pay, extending through several months till it finally amounts to the pay of one month, I cannot see that it conflicts with the spirit or letter of the Sixty-seventh Article of War. The language of the article is, that such court shall not "inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay." A garrison court, in simply reducing a non-commissioned officer, inflicts no fine at all, but only deprives him of rank, and if in consequence he loses a small amount of pay per month, it is his own and not the court's fault. I have no disposition to carp at the decisions in Holt's Digest—a practice too prevalent in the Army—on the contrary, I regard it as a valuable acquisition to our military law, and as going very far to codify and systematize it, which is very much needed; nor is it at all strange that the officers composing the Bureau of Military Justice should occasionally fall into error, not having had the advantage of the experience that arises from serving with troops, but in the absence of any statutory law, other than the Articles of War and a few Acts of Congress, applying mostly to a state of war, the customs of the service, which have in a degree become the common law of the Army, should be carefully consulted before making decisions that must thereafter, if not revoked by higher authority, become the law of the Army.

U. S. A.

THE INDIAN WAR.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

H'DQRS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYS, Nov. 15, 1868.

Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of October 1st, calling for an annual report I regret to state that I will be compelled, in consequence of my presence in the field being necessary, to make a much more incomplete report than I had desired.

I assumed the permanent command of the Department of the Missouri, March 2, 1868, relieving Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, colonel Seventh Cavalry, temporarily in command. The department comprises the districts of New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, the Upper Arkansas and the State of Missouri.

The District of New Mexico, commanded by Brevet Major-General C. W. Getty, is an old and established command. It has within its limits the Navajo nation of Indians, the Utes and wandering bands of Apaches, together with a few bands of semi-civilized Indians. This district has been, with the exception of an occasional depredation on the part of the Apache bands, comparatively quiet. During the past year the Navajo Indians were successfully moved under authority of the lieutenant-general, from their temporary reservation near Fort Sumner to their permanent reservation in the north-western portion of the Territory. The Utes have remained friendly, although more neglected by the Government than any other Indian tribe within my command. In fact, the suffering from hunger and want in some of the smallest bands has been very great. This district has been ably and economically administered by its distinguished commander.

The District of the Indian Territory is also an old district, having in it the posts of Forts Gibson and Arbuckle, and has been under the command of Brevet Major-General Grierson, colonel Tenth Cavalry, since May, 1868. It had previously been commanded by Brevet Major Montgomery Bryant, captain Sixth Infantry. This district has in it all the semi-civilized bands of Indians, the principal tribes being the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Osages. It also contains the new reservations of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, as fixed by the treaty with the Indian Peace Commissioner of last Fall. Of these bands a portion of the Kiowas and Comanches visited Fort Cobb early last spring, the point designated for their agent to reside at, apparently for the purpose of obtaining their annuities and other supplies. The Indian Department having failed to purchase the supplies, they fell out with the agent, drove him off, destroyed the agency building, and came up to their old haunts on the Arkansas, threatening war if their demands were not complied with. No other events of importance occurred in this district during the last year. The district was fairly and economi-

cally managed by both its commanders. Troops were sent twice or three times to Cobb, on requisition of the agent, who appeared to be constantly in trouble, either through his own fault or that of the Indians—most probably the latter, as they told me they did not like him, but wanted Mr. Tappan, the Indian trader at Larned, to be their agent, and that they put a halter about his neck and had him led out on the prairie, and that if they had any more bad agents they would hang them.

The District of Kansas has been under the control of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English, major Fifth Infantry, since the departure of General Hoffman, about the beginning of May, 1868. It comprises within its limits the posts of Forts Riley and Leavenworth, with one company of soldiers at the Kaw crossing of the Cottonwood, not far from the Council Grove, and one company on the Republican, at the Big Bend. The district has been very well commanded.

The District of the Upper Arkansas embraces nearly all the Territory of Colorado and that portion of Kansas west of a north and south line through Fort Harker, and has been commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General A. Sully, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry, since May, 1868, previous to which time it was commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English, major Fifth Infantry. This district was by far the most difficult to manage and the most pregnant with events during the year. It had within its limits the territory of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, which they had agreed to give up in their treaty with the Peace Commission. The two great commercial highways to Colorado and New Mexico, and the lateral roads connecting them from Harker to Larned, and Hays to Dodge, and Wallace to Lyon, pass through the district; also the western line to frontier settlements in Kansas and the eastern line of settlements in Colorado, which, from their scattered and helpless condition, were much exposed, and invited the cupidity of the savage. It is likewise the hunting-ground of Sioux, northern Arapahoes and northern Cheyennes, and it was the permanent residence of the first-named tribes. These Indians (the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes) were able to put into the field about 6,000 well-mounted and well-armed warriors, with from two to ten spare horses each.

To guard the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Denver Stage line, and other interests in this State, there had been established in 1867 the posts of Forts Harker, Hays, and Wallace, and the outpost of Cedar Point; and to guard the line of the Arkansas to New Mexico there were the posts of Larned, Dodge, Lyon and Reynolds, and the outposts of Zarab, and mouth of Little Arkansas. All these posts were garrisoned during the Summer by companies of the Tenth Cavalry, Seventh Cavalry, Fifth and Third Infantry, and four companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, all very much reduced in numbers, which gave me a force of 1,200 cavalry and about 1,400 infantry. After distributing this force for the protection of the railroad and the different posts and along the line of settlements, I had available for the field at the commencement of hostilities only eleven companies of cavalry—seven of the Seventh and four of the Tenth Cavalry—in all about 800 men. [For particulars touching the outbreak I respectfully refer you to my report of September 26, 1868, appended hereto]. With this small force for offensive operations it was impossible to accomplish a great deal in so extensive a country. The Indian, mounted on his hardy pony and familiar with the country, was about as hard to find, so long as the grass lasted, as the *Alabama* of the ocean. The seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, joined by West's company of the same regiment, moved to Fort Dodge, while the four companies of the Tenth Cavalry moved from the Saline to the crossing of Walnut Creek, on the road from Fort Hays to Fort Dodge, and there awaited information of the direction in which the families and villages of the Indians had moved, while Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, with a party of fifty scouts, moved north of the railroad to Beaver Creek, to watch the direction of the trails—all of which he reported as leading to the south of the Arkansas.

On the 7th September General Sully, whose command had been increased by a company of the Seventh Cavalry, from Lyon, and Brevet Major Page's company Third Infantry, in all between five and six hundred men, crossed the Arkansas at Dodge to strike the villages of the Indians reported on the Cimarron, about forty miles distant.

On arriving at the Cimarron it was found that the villages had moved, and the trail was followed with more or less skirmishing until the crossing of the north fork of the Canadian or Middle River was reached, when the Indians made a brisk attack, but were driven off, after which the command moved north toward Fort Dodge and went into camp on Chalk Bluff Creek to await a further escort of infantry for the wagon train, the amount of infantry with it not being considered sufficient to guard it successfully. Captain Hale's company, from the Solomon; Captain Asbury's, from Larned, and Brevet Major Beebe's company of the Thirty-eighth were sent; but so much time was consumed in getting these companies from remote points that the rations for the expedition at Dodge and with the command were eaten up, and not much has since been accomplished by this column. The Indians lost in the series of skirmishes on this movement south of the Arkansas, from seventeen to twenty-two killed and an unknown number wounded; the troops lost two killed and one wounded.

While General Sully was operating south of the Arkansas, Captain Graham, with his company of the Tenth Cavalry, was sent out from Wallace to give as much protection as he could along the stage line to Denver. On the 15th September he was attacked on Big Sandy Creek by about 100 Indians, defeated them, killed eleven and wounded an unknown number. Meantime, Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, with his company of scouts, took the trail of a party of Indians who had committed depredations near Sheridan City, and followed it to the Oriskany fork of the Republican, where he was attacked by about 700 Indians, and after a very gallant fight on the 17th September, repulsed the savages, inflicting a

loss on them of thirty-five killed and many wounded. In the engagement Lieutenant F. H. Beecher was killed, Forsyth twice wounded, and four of his scouts killed and fifteen wounded, the command living on horse-flesh for eight days. The gallantry displayed by this brave little command is worthy of the highest commendation; but was only in keeping with the character of two gallant officers in command of it, Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth and Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher. While the command was beleaguered two scouts stole through the Indian lines and brought word to Fort Wallace of its perilous condition, and Brevet Colonel H. C. Bankhead, captain Fifth Infantry, commanding Fort Wallace, with the most commendable energy, started to its relief with 100 men from that post, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter's company, then *en marche* protecting the stage line to Denver, reaching Forsyth on the morning of the 25th of September.

About the same time Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Penrose, from Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, pursued a party of Indians who were driving off stock from the settlers, and killed four. While these operations were in progress, the Governor of Kansas, knowing how hard we were pressed for troops, proposed to relieve the companies I had on the eastern frontier settlements of Kansas, if arms, ammunition and rations could be issued by the Government for 500 militia from the State. This I gladly assented to, and these conditions were carried out by direction of the Lieutenant-General.

As soon as the agreement was consummated I drew the two companies of the Seventh Cavalry at Harker and proceeded to Larned, to try to induce the Kiowas and Comanches to return to their reservation at Fort Cobb. I offered to furnish them rations to that post, and Brevet Major-General Hazen, sent by General Sherman to conduct the Indians to their reservation, agreed to feed them during the winter and issue their annuities. This proposition was accepted, but only as a decoy to get their families out of the proximity of the post and then openly to become hostile. There is no doubt in my mind of the young men having been so previously.

Previous to this interview with the Kiowas and before General Sully moved south of the Arkansas, in order to keep a portion of the Arapahoes, who were not known to be hostile, out of the war, he invited their principal chiefs to visit us at Fort Dodge. I there offered to provide for them during the winter, which proposition they accepted, but only as a cover to get their stock and families out of the reach of the troops, and when General Sully moved south they were the first to attack him. I mention this circumstance to show that we exhausted every alternative to be friendly with Indians not known to be fully engaged in the strife, as we had exhausted every alternative during the Summer to preserve the peace with all the tribes.

During the period embraced in the foregoing events the Lieutenant-General ordered Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte, to send from Fort Sedgwick to the forks of the Republican River six companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and two companies of the Second Cavalry, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General L. P. Bradley, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and at the same time notified me that the seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry would report to me at Fort Harker. General Bradley arrived on the Republican River on the 25th of September, in time to be of material assistance to Colonel Forsyth by the approach of his command, since which time he has been operating east and west on the head waters of the Republican; but his command being principally infantry it cannot do much more than cover the country. After it became fully known that the Kiowas and Comanches were engaged in hostilities we had against us the full number of 6,000 warriors, well mounted and armed, and I deemed it necessary to say our force was too small, and orders were received to call on the Governor of Kansas for one regiment of cavalry 1,200 strong. This regiment will soon be organized and ready for the field.

On September 29th, seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort Harker. They were at once equipped and sent north of the railroad from here on Beaver Creek under command of Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, major Fifth Cavalry, but as yet have not succeeded in finding the Indians. On October 12th, General Sully ordered Custer's command from Chalk Bluff Creek to scour the country on Medicine Lodge Creek and the Big Bend of the Arkansas, pending the accumulation of supplies at Dodge for an expedition to the Canadian River and Wichita Mountains. Only small parties of Indians who had been depredating on the line from Harker to Dodge were found, and who drew south to watch the movements of Custer. Two Indians were reported as probably killed in some small dashes made by them at sundry times, but no families or villages were found.

On October 5th General Bradley notified me that the trail of the Indians Colonel Royall was sent after had crossed Beaver Creek in a south-westerly direction. Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, major Fifth Cavalry, who arrived soon after the detachment of his regiment had taken the field, was ordered to join his command and take the trail reported by General Bradley, with directions to Brevet Colonel Bankhead, at Fort Wallace, to furnish him with Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter's and Captain Graham's companies of the Tenth Cavalry, numbering about 120 men, as an escort. General Carr, while carrying out these instructions, was with his party attacked on the 18th inst., by about 400 of these Indians on Beaver Creek, and after an engagement of six hours repulsed the Indians, killing nine and wounding an unknown number. Three of the escort were wounded.

The above gives you an account of the principal movements and principal combats since the 25th of August; but in addition there were a number of movements from posts, especially from Forts Wallace, Dodge, Lyon and Hays, in which some Indians were killed. In all contests and skirmishes which have taken place up to this time about ninety-two Indians have been killed and an unknown number wounded. No villages have

as yet been destroyed, and no large amount of stock captured. The above number of Indians killed, I think, can be safely relied upon as correct. The number of soldiers killed in this period has been six, and of scouts in the Government service five, of soldiers wounded ten, and of scouts sixteen. The number of citizens killed and officially reported, is as set forth in the accompanying list of Indian outrages and murders, and will number seventy-five killed and nine wounded. In nearly all cases the most horrible and savage barbarities were perpetrated on the bodies of the victims.

The amount of stock run off in Colorado and Kansas, and from the freight trains to New Mexico and Colorado, is very large—probably in excess of five thousand head. The settlements have been driven in and ranches abandoned, making the damage done to all interests very large. In fact, unless the Indians are crushed out and made to obey the authority of the Government, there will be a total paralysis of some of the best interests of this section of country. All confidence is destroyed. The people had felt some degree of security from the assurances of the Peace Commission, and many of them have met a horrible fate in consequence. No peace which will give confidence can be hereafter made by paying tribute to these savage bands of cruel marauders.

I am exceedingly glad that the Peace Commission resolved at their late meeting that Indian tribes should not be dealt with as independent nations. They are wards of the Government, and should be made to respect the laws and the lives and the property of citizens. The Indian history of this country for the last 300 years shows that of all the great nations of Indians only the remnants have been saved. The same fate awaits those now hostile, and the best way for the Government is to now make them poor by the destruction of their stock and then settle them on the lands allotted to them. The motive of the Peace Commission was humane; but there was an error of judgment in making peace with these Indians last fall. They should have been punished and made to give up the plunder captured and which they now hold, and after properly submitting to military and disgorge their plunder they could have been turned over to the civil agents. This error has given many more victims to savage ferocity.

The present system of dealing with the Indians, I think, is an error. There are too many fingers in the pie, too many ends to be subserved and too much money to be made, and it is the interest of the nation and of humanity to put an end to this inhuman farce. The Peace Commission and the Indian Department and the military and the Indians make a "balky team." The public treasury is depleted and innocent people murdered in the quadrangular management, in which the public treasury and the unarmed settlers are the greatest sufferers. There should be only one head in the government of Indians; now they look to the Peace Commission, then to the Indian Department, both of which are expensive institutions, without any system or adequate machinery to make good their promises. Then the Indian falls back on the military, which is the only reliable resort in case he becomes pinched from hunger.

I respectfully recommend, in view of what I have seen since I came in command of this department and from a long experience with Indians heretofore, that the Indian Department be transferred to the War Department, and that the Lieutenant-General, as the common superior, have sole and entire charge of the Indians; that each department commander and the officers under him have the sole and entire charge of the Indians in his department. There will then be no "balky team," no additional expense in salaries—a just accountability in the disbursement of the Indian appropriations. The machinery necessary to support the Army can, without additional expense, supply the Indians.

Our success so far in the number of Indians killed is fully as great as could be expected, and arrangements are now being made for active operations against their villages and stock. As soon as the failure of the grass and the cold weather forces the scattered bands to come together to winter in the milder latitudes south of the Arkansas a movement of troops will then take place from Bascom, Lyon, Dodge, and Arbuckle, which I hope will be successful in gaining a permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The following is a roster of troops serving in the Department of the East, Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, commanding, Headquarters New York City, November, 1868:

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Brevet Captain John H. Coster, aide-de-camp; Brevet Captain Howard Stockton, aide-de-camp and acting ordnance officer; Brevet Major Robert C. Perry, acting assistant adjutant-general and judge advocate; Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general U. S. Army, inspector-general; Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, colonel and assistant commissary-general of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Cuyler, surgeon, medical director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hammond, surgeon U. S. Army, attending surgeon.

Retired and other Officers on Temporary and Special Duty.

Brevet Major-General Harvey Brown, colonel U. S. A., President General Court-martial, New York City; Brevet Brigadier-General G. Loomis, colonel U. S. A., member General Court-martial, New York City; Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Abercrombie, colonel U. S. A., member General Court-martial, New York City; Brevet Brigadier-General H. Day, colonel U. S. A., member General Court-martial, New York City; Brevet Brig-

dier-General C. S. Merchant, colonel U. S. A., member General Court-martial, New York City; Brevet Brigadier-General H. S. Burton, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, member General Court-martial, New York City; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Patten, U. S. A., member General Court-martial, New York City; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Prince, major U. S. A., member General Court-martial, New York City; Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Whiting, U. S. A., on occasional duty on Boards of Survey, etc., at Philadelphia, Pa.

ROSTER OF TROOPS.

FORT HAMILTON.—Brevet Brigadier-General I. Vogdes, colonel First Artillery, headquarters and Companies C, D, and M, First Artillery, New York harbor. Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.—Ordnance Sergeant John Graves in charge; no troops.

FORT WADSWORTH.—Brevet Colonel C. L. Best, major First Artillery, Company B, First Artillery, New York harbor.

FORT SCHUYLER.—Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, lieutenant-colonel First Artillery, Companies E and H, First Artillery, New York harbor. Fort at Sandy Hook, New York harbor.—Ordnance Sergeant W. Foster in charge; no troops.

FORT TRUMBULL.—Brevet Major-General J. M. Brannan, major First Artillery, Companies A and F, First Artillery, New London, Conn. Fort Hale, New Haven, Conn.—Ordnance Sergeant P. Mulholland in charge; no troops. Fort Griswold, New London harbor.—Ordnance Sergeant M. W. Smith in charge; no troops.

FORT PORTER.—Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, major First Artillery, Company L First Artillery, Company C, Forty-second Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y.

FORT NIAGARA.—Captain C. M. Pyne, Forty-second Infantry, Company A, Forty-second Infantry, Youngstown, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.—Captain James W. Powell, Forty-second Infantry, Companies B and E, Forty-second Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y.

MADISON BARRACKS.—Brevet Brigadier-General T. F. Rodenbough, major Forty-second Infantry, headquarters Companies D, G, H, I, and K, Forty-second Infantry, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

FORT ONTARIO.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kilpatrick, captain Forty-second Infantry, Company F, Forty-second Infantry, Oswego, N. Y. Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Ordnance Sergeant R. Granger, in charge; no troops.

FORT INDEPENDENCE.—Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy, major Third Artillery, Company F, Third Artillery, Boston harbor, Mass.

FORT WARREN.—Major A. A. Gibson, Third Artillery, commanding Sea Coast Defences of Massachusetts, Companies G, I and K, Third Artillery, Boston harbor, Mass.

There are no troops at the following forts: Fort Winthrop, Boston harbor, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant Jacob Swartz in charge; Fort at Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant Henry Bricken in charge; Fort Standish, Plymouth, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant Martin Keefe in charge; Fort Andrews, Plymouth, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant Michael McGarry in charge; Fort Sewall, Marblehead, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant P. McDonald in charge; Fort Pickering, Salem, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant W. H. Brown in charge; Fort Lee, Salem, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant G. Loesch in charge; Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant J. Wetzel in charge; Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant Wm. Duffy in charge; Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass., Ordnance Sergeant J. Rosenthal in charge.

FORT PREBLE.—Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, major Third Artillery, Company M, Third Artillery, Portland, Me. Fort Scammel, Portland, Me.—Ordnance Sergeant Alfred Paxson, in charge; no troops. Fort Knox, Bucksport, Me.—Ordnance Sergeant Luke Walker in charge; no troops. Fort Popham, Bucksport, Me.—Ordnance Sergeant Dennis Kelley in charge; no troops.

FORT SULLIVAN.—Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Third Artillery, Company L, Third Artillery, Eastport, Me.

FORT ADAMS.—Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman, colonel Third Artillery, Headquarters and Companies B, D, and H, Third Artillery, and post band, Newport, R. I. Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.—Ordnance Sergeant J. Morrison in charge; no troops. Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.—Ordnance Sergeant James Davidson in charge; no troops. Fort McCleary, Portsmouth, N. H.—Ordnance Sergeant P. Gallagher in charge; no troops.

FORT DELAWARE.—Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, major Fourth Artillery, Companies K and L, Fourth Artillery, Delaware. Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa.—Ordnance Sergeant J. Bromley in charge; no troops.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, New York City, chief quartermaster.

First District.—Brevet Colonel F. J. Crilly, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Forts Delaware and Mifflin; Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Schuylkill, Frankford, and Allegheny Arsenal.

Second District.—Brevet Major-General R. Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, New York City. New York City; Watervliet Arsenal and West Point, N. Y.; Forts Columbus, Wood, Hamilton, Lafayette, Schuylkill, Wadsworth, David's Island, Willett's Point, and Fort at Sandy Hook, N. Y. harbor; Trumbull, Hale, and Griswold, Conn.; and Adams, R. I.

Third District.—Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clary, assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, Boston. Forts Warren and Independence; Sea Coast Defences of Massachusetts; Forts Constitution and McCleary, N. H.; Popham, Preble, Scammel, Knox, and Sullivan, Me.; Watertown and Kennebec Arsenal, and Springfield Armory.

Fourth District.—Major Alexander Montgomery, quartermaster U. S. Army, Buffalo. Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

GUNS VS. FORTS.

AT the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1859, the Engineer Corps of our Army were engaged in completing the admirable chain of fortifications devised for the protection of our extended line of coast. These fortifications were planned with reference to the then existing relations between attack and defence; and they were all that was required at that time. But the enormous development since given to the assaulting power of ordnance, and the entire change in the mode of naval attack against fortifications, have so altered the conditions of defence as to necessitate a complete reconsideration of plans of fortifications, which we, eight years ago, in common with other nations, considered the most admirable that could be devised. We have had our full share in bringing about these changes, and must accept, with others, the burden of expense in which they are involving every nation that is desirous of maintaining its position as a military power, and has learned how imperative is the necessity of preparing in peace for war. The costly fortifications, in which such enormous sums have been invested, are practically of little account, with the sea swarming with iron-clad vessels, carrying the heavy ordnance of modern warfare. They are of great value, undoubtedly, in connection with other means of defence; but they are certainly not, in themselves, to be depended upon, until they have undergone important modifications to adapt them to their new conditions. What are the changes required, and how can they be made with the least expenditure of new material and the most complete utilization of that already provided? These are the problems which are agitating military engineers everywhere, and forcing them to undertake a series of the most costly experiments to determine more precisely what are the new facts with which they have to deal.

In England and France especially, have large sums been devoted to these experiments. We have given information from time to time of their progress; and they are still being conducted, having accomplished nothing more, thus far, than to accumulate a mass of data with which to work out the problem of defence. This data is in the hands of our own engineers, who are, in their turn, inaugurating a series of experiments, for the purpose of determining our own position in the matter of defence. These experiments were provided for during the war, when the work upon our fortifications was brought to a stand by the new developments in regard to the enormous power of modern ordnance. The trial at Fort Monroe of guns against forts, of which we gave some account last week, was first proposed in 1864; but was then postponed, because all of our prominent officers were, at that time, occupied with active service in the field. Though it is only within the past month that the final preparations for the trial were completed, the targets were designed three years ago, and completed more than a year ago.

The first of these targets was designed to experiment with an open-embasure battery. It consisted of an open embasure of earth, strengthened with iron about the throat. Four shots were fired at it—three from the 13-inch smooth-bore and one shot from the 15-inch smooth-bore. They broke it up very badly, and were quite enough to put its capacity to abundant test. The other two targets were designed to represent our present masonry forts, with modifications, which it was supposed would greatly increase their capacity for defence. One of these targets was constructed with an embasure planned by the late General TOTTEN. Eight shots were fired at this target, breaking it up very badly, both outside and inside.

But the principal experiment was with the third target, representing a section of a masonry fort, with its embasure protected by an iron shield, designed by General BARNARD. This target consisted of two piers, one of granite and the other of brick, with an iron shield between them. This shield was constructed of four posts of wrought iron,

12x15 inches, to which was bolted an iron armor-plate twelve inches thick, which was pierced for the gun. Above and below this opening was bolted on an additional plate of fifteen inches in thickness. At this target were fired twelve shots, two from the 12-inch rifle gun and ten from the 15-inch smooth-bore.

The first shot was a cast-iron spherical shot, weighing 454 lbs., fired from the 15-inch gun with 37 lbs. of powder and an initial velocity of 931 feet. This shot was fired with a small charge, intended to simulate a 1,000-yards' range. It penetrated only 2 1-4 inches, and bent the plate in front 7-16ths of an inch. On the inside, it broke one of the upright posts in two, five feet above the floor of the gun-room, and cracked it entirely across through the second bolt-hole near the bottom. The post at the same time yielded 4 1-4 inches.

The second shot was a steel shot, weighing 683 lbs., with a parabolic head, fired from the 12-inch rifle with 70 lbs., at an initial velocity of 924 feet. It struck on the corner of the outside plate, over the embrasure, breaking off the corner, and so badly cracking the 12-inch plate underneath that the crack could be seen on the other side, radiating in all directions.

The third shot was fired from the 15-inch gun with the full charge of 100 lbs. It was a steel spherical shot, weighing 480 1-2 lbs. It penetrated six inches, badly cracked the rear plate, and bulged it to rear 5 3-8 inches. It also opened the crack made by the previous shot, and broke off a number of bolts from the interior face of the shield, dropping them into the gun-room, which, with this exception, was up to this time free from fragments.

The fourth shot was a cast-iron chilled shot, weighing 658 lbs., with a parabolic head. It was fired from the 12-inch rifle, with 70 lbs. of powder, and penetrated 9 inches in the 12-inch plate, and split off a large piece from the plate, which dropped into the gun-room, without itself penetrating, and also cracked the plate entirely across where it struck. It broke the two posts on the right hand straight across, moved the shield bodily to the rear, broke a number of bolts, knocked out a few bricks from the front arch, and badly cracked in the rear the stones supporting the right posts, and cracked the arch joining the two piers.

The other seven shots were fired from the 15-inch gun with 84 1-3 lbs. of powder, simulating a range of 500 yards. Three of them were steel spherical shot, weighing 485 lbs. One was aimed at the granite, from which it knocked off some of the masonry on the front, but did no further damage.

The second was fired obliquely, at an angle of 45 deg. It struck upon the angle formed where the shield joined the stone pier, penetrating one foot, and breaking stones in the rear to the depth of a foot, and scattering the fragments in the gun-room in a very damaging way. Part of the stonework on the right-hand side of the arch, joining the piers, was broken off, and fell into the room. The third of these shots struck the centre of the brick pier, penetrating 5 feet 9 inches, and cutting the front down to an average depth of four feet, a large amount of debris being scattered for several yards to the front. No damage was done to the inside of work.

The other four shots were cast-iron spherical shots. The first was fired at an oblique angle. It struck the stone, penetrating 2 feet 9 inches, badly breaking the masonry in front up to the top of the wall. The stones on the inside face were somewhat disturbed, but none of them displaced. The second of these shots struck in the centre of the granite piers, penetrating four feet, but doing no damage inside. The next shot struck the 15-inch plate over the gun, breaking it in two pieces and throwing it ten or twelve yards to the front. It also broke both that and the rear plate from their fastenings, and sent two pieces of the rear plate flying seven yards to the rear. It did, besides, a great deal of damage to the brick-work overhead, and threw it down in large masses in the gun-room, carrying away nearly the entire arch over the embasure. The next shot struck on the 12-inch plate, penetrating four inches, and broke it away from the remaining 15-inch plate. It also broke away one of the posts inside, and sent it flying to the rear in two pieces. Portions of the brick

arch and the stone already loose were thrown down. The last shot struck the brick pier where it had already been knocked away to the depth of four feet, and penetrated six feet farther, throwing down the concrete in large masses, and cracking it clear through in various places—pretty much disposing of it as a piece of masonry, though leaving it standing.

At the close of the trial the brick pier was a mass of ruins, inside and out, while the stone pier, though badly damaged on its face, showed no injury within that need seriously impair its defensive capacity. The chief damage to the stone pier was at the angle where the iron shield joined it: If the shield had been built farther into the pier, this injury would, probably, have been less serious. The shield itself was pretty well disposed of. The iron posts, to which the armor plates were fastened, were all of them broken clean across in one or two places, and one of them was thrown down in pieces. They were forged by hand, it not being possible at the time they were made to get posts of such size rolled. They would have been stronger if rolled, but would not then have stood the hammering the shield received.

The trial, as a whole, may be recorded as another triumph of our heavy ordnance. We can afford to let our neighbors over the water present their figures to show how little penetration the 15-inch naval gun has, as compared with their lighter rifled guns. So long as it gives them and us such proofs of its enormous shattering force it will retain its position as the most effective gun, all things considered, that is yet invented.

THE friends of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN have not forgotten the indignation aroused against him on account of the terms he accorded to General JOHNSON, at the time of the surrender in North Carolina. The General has long since lived down the unfavorable judgment then pronounced upon him, and stands to-day higher than ever in the confidence and esteem of the country. But no one has thought of questioning his responsibility for the celebrated memorandum which was so promptly rejected at Washington. He has been left to bear alone the praise or blame which history accords to it. Yet, if we are to believe the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, it is to Mr. LINCOLN, and not to General SHERMAN, that the responsibility for this memorandum belongs. According to his statement, made on authority which he endorses: "at the interview at City Point, between the President, General GRANT, General SHERMAN, and Admiral PORTER, Mr. LINCOLN, after hearing from SHERMAN a description of his position, proposed that the same terms should be offered to JOHNSON that would have been given to LEE. To this General SHERMAN strenuously objected, declaring that he had JOHNSON cooped up where he could not get away, and that he would be compelled to surrender at all hazards, whatever terms we proposed. But Mr. LINCOLN leaned toward milder measures, fearing that the Confederate general would escape South by the railroads, and have to be chased again. SHERMAN declared this to be impossible. 'I have JOHNSON,' said he, 'where he cannot move without breaking up his army, which, once disbanded, can never be got together again. The Southern railroads are all broken up. I have destroyed them so that they cannot be used for a long time.' General GRANT asked, 'What is to prevent their laying the rails again?' 'Why,' said SHERMAN, 'my bummers don't do things by halves. Every rail has been placed over a hot fire and twisted as crooked as a ram's horn. They never can be used again till they have been through a rolling-mill.' The President, however, was very decided about the matter, and insisted that JOHNSON should be induced immediately to surrender, by granting him most liberal terms. GRANT, too, was anxious that JOHNSON should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble; and SHERMAN was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterward made such a disturbance were, in fact, substantially arranged by Mr. LINCOLN himself; and, if he had lived, he never would have allowed SHERMAN to bear the responsibility of them."

Such is the narrative, as given by the *Spirit of the Times*, on the authority of a gentleman who was witness to the interview referred to. It is not wholly improbable, and it is in keeping with General SHERMAN's character that he should, in view of the circumstances of Mr. LINCOLN's death, have so long refrained from any public attempt to relieve himself from the responsibility for an unpopular act, of which he was only the agent, and not the author. In its general purport this story agrees with what General SHERMAN has always claimed in private—that his memorandum was in accordance with the policy of Mr. LINCOLN and the conversations he had with him. The details of the surrender were undoubtedly arranged by the General alone, and were in accordance with his own judgment of what was right and proper, in view of the liberal policy toward the defeated Rebels which had been adopted at Washington, and which would, no doubt, have been carried out had Mr. LINCOLN lived. General SHERMAN had not the gift of prescience, and did not foresee the sudden change in the temper of the North which the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN was to produce so soon.

A CORRESPONDENT who was formerly a member of the Army of the Tennessee, writes for information concerning the funds subscribed toward the erection of a monument to the memory of Major-General McPHERSON. From the statement of Brevet Major-General HAZEN, which appeared in the JOURNAL of September 19th, it will be seen that although some fifteen thousand dollars, in all, has been subscribed for this purpose, no action has yet been taken, because the money is under the control of parties who cannot agree as to the location of the proposed monument. Inasmuch as a third of the above sum was subscribed by the citizens of Clyde, Ohio, General McPHERSON's former home, with the express proviso that the memorial should be erected at that place, it is urged by many that it shall be located there, while it is claimed by others that West Point is the only proper spot to erect a memorial statue to a fallen hero. As the main object of all the parties interested in this matter is to do honor to one who sealed his devotion to his country with his life, it is to be hoped that this difference of opinion will be shortly settled, and that the memory of McPHERSON will soon be perpetuated in bronze and granite, as well as in the hearts of his friends and admirers.

In March, 1862, just previous to the commencement of the Peninsula campaign, General McCLELLAN issued a proclamation to his soldiers, which will long be remembered by them, especially the closing paragraph, which ran as follows: "I shall demand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will all share these together; and when this sad war is over we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the ARMY OF THE POTOMAC." In this closing prediction McCLELLAN showed his appreciation of the magnificent Army he had prepared; an Army which although "oftentimes crushed to earth rose again, ever ready to do and die," until it finally overcame the powerful adversary which had so long confronted it, and upon whose success the hopes of the Confederacy rested.

It is not now our purpose to speak of the deeds of the Army of the Potomac in the words of eulogy which is befitting such a theme, but rather to call attention to the general desire of those who served in that Army that a society of its officers should be formed after the plan of the organization adopted by the members of the Armies of the West. The letters on this subject, which have already appeared in our columns, indicate the hearty interest which will be felt in this movement, as well as the numbers who will gladly co-operate in it. Such an organization would have been formed long ago had it not been necessarily postponed until after the close of the Presidential canvass; but now that this interesting question has been finally disposed of, we may turn our attention to the organization of a Society of the Army of the Potomac without exciting the suspicions of the

most wary politician. The former commandants of the Second and Sixth Corps are stationed in New York, and that city is undoubtedly the most desirable place to hold a meeting for the organization of such a society. We therefore suggest that General MEADE and such of his corps commanders as can be readily reached join in issuing a call for a meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac to be held in the month of January next for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. It may, perhaps, be desirable to first call a preliminary meeting of the ex-officers of that Army residing in the vicinity of New York, when arrangements for a meeting of all those officers who served under McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, and MEADE can be finally determined upon. These details, however, are of minor importance. We only ask that measures be at once taken for the formation of a society of the officers of the principal Army of the East.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EVARTS is undoubtedly as chock-full of law as SOL GILLS was of science, but in his opinion on the eight-hour law he seems to have chosen for his model of style, the mathematical instrument maker's friend's friend, JACK BUNSBY, mariner. "If so be as he's dead," said BUNSBY, "my opinion is he won't come back no more. If so be he's alive, my opinion is he will. Do I say he will? No. Why not? Because the bearing of this observation lies in the application on it." After an elaborate discussion of the law and the practice of the Government heretofore, the Attorney-General says, finally:

The conclusion, then, to which I come is, that the recent act does not require that the wages of the shortest day of Government labor should be reduced in proportion to the hours of labor, and that the act as little requires that the wages of the shortened day should be as large as the wages of the longer day of private employment. In this absence of the act itself on the measure of wages, while it speaks only of the hours of labor, the departments are left to the guidance of the rule of equality of compensation for equal worth of labor in Government and in private employment. It may be that the equality of worth shall be the eight-hour labor for the Government, and should be compensated as highly as the ten hour labor in private employment. It may be that the wages in the two employments should be in the proportion of the different hours of labor; and, finally, it may be that the true adjustment of disparity of value between the two systems of labor may be between these two rules. I am disposed to think that no better solution of the question raised by the passage of an act prescribing the length of a government day of labor, while the private employments are free from any restrictions in this respect, must be found in the substance of the rule of equality between Government and private wages, which is manifestly wise and just. Whatever difficulty there may be in applying this rule is intrinsic to the subject and can only be met by experience.

Which, if the bearing of this observation lie in the application, we take to mean that the eight hour law still leaves it in the power of the Government officers to pay the full wages allowed in private workshops, in return for the work of a day of ten hours only, and to reduce the wages in proportion for the day of eight hours. The law did not touch the question of wages at all; it simply declared what was to be the legal definition of a day in contracts for wages; namely, that it should mean eight hours, and not ten hours as heretofore. This, at least, is the conclusion to which we come after reading the Attorney-General's opinion in full.

THE reports of the generals commanding the different military divisions are followed this week by the annual report of General GRANT, which we publish elsewhere in full. It is his first official utterance since he was elected President, and its length is a hopeful indication of a new order of things in the matter of Presidential messages. The public, and most of all the editors of newspapers of limited capacity (we mean the papers and not their editors), will heave a sigh of relief when they read it. Henceforth, talking is to go out of fashion at Washington, and we are to have work instead—at least for four years. It may even be that Congress will forego talk in favor of legislation; and that not under the operation of rules which are intended to stifle discussion, but as the result of a growing appreciation of the eloquence of silence. Even if oratory does not go at once out of fashion, it will fall into its proper place—after action; for the politicians will not forget that the people have chosen for their President the man who, during the past four years has talked the least and done the most.

THE results of General Sheridan's winter campaign against the Indians are already manifesting themselves. General Custer has had a smart little fight with Black Kettle's band, who committed the first depredations on the Saline and Solomon rivers in Kansas, the Arapahoes under Little Raven and the Kiowas under Santanta. Black Kettle and 103 of his warriors were killed, his family, and that of Little Raven, captured, together with some fifty other women and children and all their stock, ammunition, arms, lodges, and robes. We have a dispatch from General Sheridan, which comes too late for insertion this week. In this he "says the highest credit is due to General Custer, and his command. They started in a furious snow storm and travelled all the while in snow about twelve inches deep." He adds:

The Kansas regiment has just come in. They missed the trail, and had to struggle in the snow storm. The horses suffered much in flesh, and the men had been living on buffalo meat and game for eight days. We will soon have them in good condition. If we can get one or two more good blows, there will be no more Indian troubles in my department. We will be pinched in ability to obtain supplies, and nature will present many difficulties in our winter operations, but we have stout hearts, and will do our best. Two white children were recaptured. One white woman and a boy ten years old were brutally murdered by the Indian women when the attack commenced.

Though the Indians have been thus severely punished, we have to mourn, on our part, the loss of two officers, Major Elliott, and Captain Hamilton, and nineteen enlisted men killed, besides the wounding of others whose names we give elsewhere. From Arizona, too, come reports of Indian outrages, and it is thought by some that the Maqui Indians from Mexico have joined the Apaches in this war against the whites. The troops had attacked an Indian camp, killing seventeen, and wounding forty.

A FIRE broke out in Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, on last Tuesday, which resulted in destroying all the combustible part of the structure. It appears that a party of laborers in the employ of the engineer department were engaged in putting a shed over the casemates, and that at dinnertime one of them built a fire in a regular fire-place for the purpose of warming his coffee. Sparks from this fire fell on the roof, which was soon in a blaze, the flames spreading to the large quantity of lumber then in the Fort to be used in making a roof. Owing to a want of suitable appliances for extinguishing such a fire, the flames only ceased their work when they had nothing more to feed upon. The damage done is variously estimated at from twenty to two hundred thousand dollars, although this latter estimate is probably much too large. The fire in its progress exploded several shells, and fears were felt lest the powder in the magazine, amounting to over ten tons of good powder, might be reached, when a vast destruction of property and perhaps of life would be sure to ensue. Although the outer door of the magazine was entirely burned, the flames did not penetrate much further and this danger was therefore averted. If buckets could have been promptly obtained, the fire would have been extinguished before it had made any substantial headway. The masonry portion of the Fort has not suffered any material damage.

For some years past Army officers and their friends have deemed themselves lucky if the War Department issued an Army Register each year, but they will be glad to learn that the efficient management of General Schofield has resulted in a second Register for 1868, showing the status of the Army on the first of August 1868. Heretofore the Navy has in this matter been ahead of the Army, but it is to be hoped that they will hereafter move along with equal promptitude, so that on the 1st of January and July of each year we will receive simultaneously a Register of the officers of the Army as well as of the Navy.

In addition to the targets constructed on the plans of Generals Totten and Barnard of the Engineer Corps, of which trial has been made at Fort Monroe, a third target has been constructed in accordance with plans submitted to the Engineer Board by General Wright. This target is being tried at Fort Delaware as we go to press. We hope to be able to report the results of that trial another week. Among the persons present at this trial are Secretary Schofield, Generals Delafield, Barry, Hunt, Roberts, and Hays of the Army, and Admiral Farragut, and Captain Almy of the Navy.

THE members of the New York Commandery of the Military Order, assembled in force at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening last, to welcome the first appearance among them, since his return from Europe, of their "Grand Commander" Admiral Farragut. After the close of the business meeting a pleasant reunion was had in the supper-room, where General W. B. Franklin presided at the head of the table, supported by Admiral Farragut on one hand, and General Heintzelman and Admiral Bailey on the other.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

THE following are the principal portions of the report of Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Third Military District:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 31, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General John A. Rawlins, Chief-of-Staff, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I herewith transmit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a brief abstract of the operations under my command while in charge of the late Third Military District, and subsequently in command of the Department of the South.

War Department General Orders No. 104 of the date December 28, 1867, assigned me to the command of the Third Military District, and on the 6th of January, 1868, I assumed the command, with headquarters in this city. The Third Military District at that time consisted of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The condition of affairs was simply as follows:

In the State of Georgia a convention, elected under the reconstruction laws, was in session in Atlanta, but hampered and embarrassed for want of funds.

In Alabama a convention had met, framed a constitution, nominated a ticket for State officers and adjourned.

In Florida an election had been held for members of a convention, but the body did not meet under the orders of my predecessor till the 20th of January.

It is impossible in a report of this kind to give all the various questions and their details which arose and were adjusted by my action; but, as by the provisions of the reconstruction laws from whence my authority emanated, the power of disapproving any acts was vested in the General-in-Chief of the Army, I from the first, before taking action in any important matter, laid before that officer my views and proposed course. I have, therefore, deemed it best to append to this report, as part of it, a full file of the telegrams between the headquarters of the Army and myself, and it is with great pride and satisfaction that I refer to the same, as they will show that it was rarely that the General-in-Chief was called on to overrule my judgment. I shall confine myself in this report to the briefest allusion to the special points to which I wish to invite particular attention.

One of the first questions that presented itself to my action was the financial difficulty on the Georgia Convention. I found my predecessor had endorsed the requisition of the secretary of the Convention and directed its payment out of the Treasury, and that the Treasurer had refused payment on the ground that money could only be paid out of the State Treasury on warrants drawn by the Governor. Finding this to be the state of the case I appealed to his Excellency Charles H. Jenkins and requested, in view of the necessities of the Convention of the laws of Congress authorizing this Convention, and its levying a tax for the payment of its expenses, that he would draw the necessary warrant for the sum required for their immediate and pressing expenses. The Governor in reply, declined to draw any warrant except under appropriation by law, and informed me very distinctly that he did not acknowledge and would not be bound by the reconstruction acts of Congress, which in his judgment were unconstitutional, null and void. On receipt of this communication, there was no alternative but the removal of Governor Jenkins, which was accordingly done, and Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger assigned to the duty in his place. Subsequently I was compelled to remove the State Treasurer and Comptroller, assigning to these positions Captains Rockwell and Wheaton of the Army. I considered it judicious policy to avail myself of the authority granted in the reconstruction laws to detail officers of the Army to perform the duties, as in this way I gave evidence to the people of the State and of the country that my only object in making the removals was the execution of the law, and that the same was free from any personal or political bias. It affords me gratification to say that I believe the effect of these changes was most beneficial, and that the administration of General Ruger and his associates, who continued in office till the State was admitted to representation, was in every way creditable to them and satisfactory to the people of all parties in the State.

Soon after my arrival at my post I received numerous communications from respectable citizens, complaining of the effect of the passage by the conventions of Alabama and Georgia, of acts known as relief laws, which were intended as stay laws to afford relief to debtors from the immediate pressure of their creditors. It was urged that the acts of these conventions, not being binding or having the effect of law till ratified by a vote of the people, and as it would require some time before this vote could be taken, that in view of the probable acceptance by the people of these acts creditors were hurrying their action and pressing their debtors, thus making these measures really acts of oppression, and I was called on to interpose my authority and give to these acts the force of law until the people could vote on them. Although personally opposed in principle to any laws interfering with the rights of creditors, there was nevertheless so much force in the reasoning advanced, and the demand from all classes, was so imperative, that after consultation and approval of the General-in-Chief, orders were issued making said acts laws until revised and confirmed by the vote of the people. Immediately on taking command I was applied to from all parts of the several States comprising the district, for the removal of incumbents in office, and the substitution thereon of individuals nominated. These applications were based on various grounds, some purely personal or political, others on the necessity of a change in order to carry on reconstruction, and sometimes on the ground of neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. As it was impossible for me, in my ignorance of men, to form any judgment on the complaints preferred or on the fitness and capacity of those seeking office, I determined to abstain from making any changes, except where there was proved neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or

open refusal to obey the reconstruction laws, or attempts to obstruct their execution. In all cases I required written charges and evidence to be produced, and where these charges affected, as they did in many instances, whole municipal bodies, I directed investigation by boards of officers, and in all cases gave those accused a full hearing and every opportunity to defend themselves. A firm adherence to this rule, and the reports of several boards non-concurring in the charges presented, relieved me, after a while, from the just pressure brought at first to bear, and during the whole course of my administration there was not a removal made that the archives of the District will not show was made for some cause alleged and after investigation. There were necessarily many appointments made to fill vacancies caused by death, resignations, and removals of incumbents from the counties or State they were living in. Another difficulty which operated to compel me to adopt the course above reported, was the fact that by the reconstruction laws no person could be appointed to office without taking the oath prescribed, which was of such a character that it limited to a very small number the persons able to hold office. So great was the difficulty, that when I saw a bill in Congress requiring the vacation of all the offices by those not able to take the test-oath, I felt it my duty to telegraph the General-in-Chief that if this became a law, it would be impossible to fill the offices, as there were not persons enough in either of the States to fill half of the civil offices in the States, and I urgently recommended that authority be granted me to appoint to offices registered voters. The bill did not become a law, and no change was made in my policy.

I beg leave to call attention to the report of the acting judge-advocate of the department, herewith appended, from which it will be seen that during the whole period of my civil administration, extending over a space of eight months, there were tried by military commission in the three States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida only thirty-two persons. Of these but fifteen were convicted, and of these fifteen the sentences of four were disapproved, of eight others remitted, of two referred to the President of the United States and still awaiting action, leaving but one person convicted and in confinement for violation of a civil law and tried by a military commission on the cessation of military authority. This simple statement of facts I deem a complete refutation of the charges that military power was so despotically and arbitrarily exercised. As with rights of persons, so with those of property. It was my study and effort to zealously guard the rights of individuals without reference to any consideration but that of justice and law, so far as I could comprehend it.

The amount of labor performed in carrying on the civil and military administration of my command, independent of what specially related to the civil bureau during the period covered by the report (from January 1st to November 1, 1868), will be seen by referring to the accompanying statement of my assistant adjutant-general, wherein is shown that there were 5,432 letters received and 1,883 letters and 6,084 endorsements, covering orders, instructions, and decisions, sent from my headquarters.

The States comprising the district having been admitted to representation, orders were issued declaring the cessation of all intervention on the part of military officers in civil affairs, and the troops that had suffered greatly in discipline by the manner in which they had been detached and scattered were concentrated on railroad centres from whence, in the event of their service being required, they could be promptly moved. This movement proved very distasteful to the people and the civil authorities, who, having accustomed themselves to rely on the troops for maintaining order, were at first apprehensive of the consequences of their withdrawal. Instructions were received from the President and Secretary of War confining the troops to the simple preservation of the peace, and that only. After the civil authorities had exhausted all the means in their power and called on the military through the proper channel, it now became my embarrassing duty to decline using the forces under my command and to impress on all parties the altered condition of affairs. Soon after announcing the position of the military the outrage at Camilla, in Georgia, was committed, where, as I have stated in a special report, the evidence would seem to show that the authors of the outrage were civil officers, who, under the guise of enforcing the law and suppressing disorder, had permitted a wanton sacrifice of life and blood. At the same time the report stated that the opposite parties (for the affair was a political one) had, by their want of judgment and their insistence on abstract rights in the face of the remonstrances of the law officers, given those officers the opportunity of acting as they did. Immediately on this outrage being reported an officer was dispatched to the scene, who made a thorough investigation and report. I found from the report that the affair lasted but one day and that there was no occasion to employ troops for the preservation of order or the protection of the people. Being satisfied that the matter had been, and so far as the detection and punishment of the criminals was concerned, should continue to be in the hands of the civil authorities, I transmitted the report of the investigation, together with the evidence collected, to his Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

Early in August, by the order of the President of the United States, the Second and Third Military Districts were abolished and consolidated into the Department of the South, to the command of which I was assigned. This added to my command the States of North and South Carolina, increasing greatly the duties, because in these States, particularly in South Carolina, military authority had, during reconstruction, almost entirely superseded the civil. Soon after taking command of the Department of the South, I received communications from the Governors of North and South Carolina urging the use of the troops in sustaining the civil governments in

these States and notifying me of their possessing satisfactory evidence of armed bodies being organized for the purpose of overthrowing the government. I had previously received somewhat similar communications from the Governors of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The sum and substance of these letters were an admission that the several State Governments were powerless, unable to enforce the laws without the aid and assistance of the military. I replied to these several applications that I could find nothing in the existing laws or the instructions from superior authority which would justify my answering their call, which virtually amounted to taking charge of the State Governments, employing the civil officers as agents of the military; that my sole and exclusive duty was to preserve the peace, and that alone, after it was evident that the civil power was unable so to do and had called on me in the manner prescribed by law. These applications became so numerous and pressing that, in view of the approaching Presidential election, on which day, by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1865, I deemed I was authorized to employ the military forces to preserve the peace and calm the apprehensions of the anxious and make known my views to the evil disposed. I issued early in October an order distributing the troops in the several States in the department and gave in the order, not only instructions to the officers and men, but deemed it my duty to make an appeal to the people of the several States, urging calmness and abstinence from those political excitements tending to riot and bloodshed. Although particularly careful to require all intervention of the troops to be subordinate to and in aid of and in cooperation with the civil authorities, this order was misconstrued and subjected to the most virulent criticism. I am gratified, however, in being able to state that the effect of the order and the movements made by virtue of it were in the highest degree satisfactory. At the same time I take this occasion to call the attention of the general-in-chief, and through him those having the power to act, to the anomalous condition of affairs existing in this department, and the necessity, if it be deemed proper for the military to intervene in civil affairs, that more power be given to the department commander than existing laws confer.

I beg leave to refer to the report of the several heads of the staff department, at these headquarters, for the necessary information in relation to the position, condition and discipline of the troops. So soon as the approaching election is over it is contemplated to reconcentrate the troops and to require the strictest attention to be paid to the drill and discipline of the several commands. I take the occasion to express to my several district commanders, and to the officers of the staff department, and to the officers and men of the several commands, my thanks for the prompt and efficient co-operation I have ever received at their hands. No Army in previous history was ever called on to discharge such delicate and responsible duties, involving powers that, if abused, might have led to the most serious consequences, and yet the transition from military to civil power was so imperceptible as to have passed unnoticed but for the special means by way of proclamations, orders, etc., to make it public. I do not mean to deny but that there were individual exceptions, and that in some cases bad judgment, political bias or personal feelings may have influenced the course of some individual officer or soldier. This is no more than is to be expected from all nature; but I do maintain, that taking the large force extending over such an extent of territory and vested with supreme power, that instead of the few instances where, perhaps, criticism might be appropriate, the wonder was—and it is to be said to the credit of the Army—that so little abuse was made of a power by those who might very readily be supposed difficult to be restrained and controlled.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE G. MEADE.

Major-General U. S. Army, commanding.

REPORT OF GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1868.

General J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the reports of division, district, and department commanders for the past year. These reports give a full account of the operations and services of the Army for the year, and I refer to them for details. I would earnestly renew my recommendation of last year that the control of the Indians be transferred to the War Department. I call special attention to the recommendation of General Sherman on this subject. It has my earnest approval. It is unnecessary that the arguments in favor of the transfer should be repeated. The necessity for it becomes stronger and more evident every day. While the Indian war continues I do not deem any general legislation for the reduction of the Army advisable. The troops on the Plains are all needed. Troops are still needed in the Southern States. A further reduction can be made in the way already used and now in operation, where it is safe, namely, by allowing companies to diminish by discharges without being strengthened by recruits, and by stopping appointments of second lieutenants. If it should be deemed advisable, the Veteran Reserve regiment might be discontinued by absorption and retirement of officers and discharge of men without detriment to the service. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General

A PERSON representing himself to be Lieutenant W. B. Clark, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, recently obtained \$239 33 from Paymaster P. P. G. Hall, U. S. Army, stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., under the pretence that the above amount of pay was due him. This impostor is described as about 27 years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, black hair, dark eyes, complexion rather fair, with a good color, and stout built. He was still at large, according to the last accounts.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 30, 1868.)

Tuesday, November 24th.

A Board of Examination having found Post Chaplain J. L. Elliott "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is not due to any incident of service," the President directs that he be retired from active service with pay proper alone, in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

A Board of Examination having found Second Lieutenant Frank F. Young, Fifth U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for duty, and that said incapacity results from sickness and disease contracted in the line of his duty," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

The resignation of Captain Francis A. Davies, brevet major, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 21, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain Howard Stockton, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from temporary duty as Recorder of the Board to retire disabled officers now in session in New York City, and of which Brevet Major-General McDowell is president.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Atchison, captain Third U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty as Recorder of the Board to retire disabled officers now in session in New York City, of which Brevet Major-General McDowell is president, and will report accordingly.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles K. Winne, assistant surgeon, in Special Orders No. 107, May 5, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

By direction of the President, Brevet Colonel A. E. Drake, captain U. S. Army, (retired,) will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General First Military District, for Court-martial duty.

By direction of the President, Captain William B. Lowe, U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed to his home. This order to take effect upon the completion of any case which may now be before the General Court-martial of which he is a member.

Hospital Steward Allen H. Conlan, U. S. Army, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

The permission to delay granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, major Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay proper of Brevet Major William H. Mills, captain Thirty-Second U. S. Infantry, will be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of six thousand dollars (coin), the money value of hay, the property of the Quartermaster's Department, damaged at Camp McDowell, A. T., while he was commanding officer at that post.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Major Louis H. Marshall, brevet lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, November 23, 1868; First Lieutenant Charles D. Lyon, Sixth U. S. Infantry, December 31, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay proper of First Lieutenant W. S. Johnson, regimental quartermaster Forty-third U. S. Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, will be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of two thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, the value of quartermaster stores stolen from the Government storehouses at Fort Wayne and Detroit, Michigan, and for which he is responsible.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, will repair at once to New York City and report in person to the Commanding General Department of the East.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major C. H. McNally, captain U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will repair to his home.

By direction of the President, Major Alfred Foot, U. S. Army (retired), will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general First Military District, for court martial duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain B. F. Grafton, second lieutenant Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 186, October 12, 1868, from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended twenty days.

Friday, November 27th.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, to date from the time at which he may be relieved from recruiting service under paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 270, November 21, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Bristol, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the commanding officers of Companies C and D, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will charge on the pay-rolls of their respective companies against the enlisted men of those companies who were present during the march from Houston to

Fort Griffin, Texas, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-seven cents, on account of subsistence stores stolen while on that march, and for which Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, acting commissary of subsistence, is responsible. The amount so stopped will be turned over to the Subsistence Department.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following-named additional paymasters being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect January 1, 1869. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Bowen, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. McPhail, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Bridgman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Owen T. Turney, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Drew, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taylor, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. Tucker, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Dyer, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Robinson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wellington Vrooman, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Truesdell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin L. Moore.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay proper of Brevet Major D. Pope, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of twelve thousand and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents, the money value of subsistence stores found deficient at Fort Marcy, Santa Fé, New Mexico, whilst he was on duty as acting commissary of subsistence at that post, and for which he is responsible.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days, to date from the time at which he may be relieved from recruiting service under paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Captain John A. Irwin, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant R. Norwood, Second U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 194, November 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

Brevet Major John Leonard, first lieutenant Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of Georgia, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Welsh, captain Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 75, November 2, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Denis Carolin, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 50, October 7, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, is hereby extended forty days.

Brevet Captain Mark Walker, first lieutenant Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of Louisiana.

Major James Van Vost, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, will repair to this city, and report in person to chief signal officer of the Army, for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, captain Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby detailed for duty as a member of the Board to retire disabled officers, convened at San Francisco, California, by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office, during the examination of First Lieutenant J. R. Eschenburg, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, upon the completion of which he will rejoin his proper station.

Saturday, November 28th.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Henry H. Adams, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 199, November 11, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended seventy days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of his department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, is so far relieved from the operation of General Orders No. 87, October 19, 1868, from this office, assigning him to duty as assistant inspector-general for New Mexico, as to direct him to report to the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment forthwith to the headquarters of one of the departments composing that division.

First Lieutenant C. S. Medary, Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from his present duties and will proceed, without delay, to join his company (L) in the Department of the East.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Leib, captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office, as directed Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, is hereby suspended.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the leave of absence heretofore granted Captain G. B. Carse, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby extended six months.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 167, July 15, 1868, from this office, as directed him to report at his proper station by the 1st of September, 1868, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, captain Second U. S. Artillery, until further orders.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major T. T. Brand, captain U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved

from mustering and disbursing duty, and will repair to his home.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named officers will proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, to witness the experimental firing to take place at that post, December 8, 1868: Brevet Major-General R. Delafield, brigadier-general (retired); Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, colonel Second U. S. Artillery, and such of his command as he may select; Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General J. Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General W. Hays, major Fifth U. S. Artillery. On the completion of this duty they will return to their proper stations.

Monday, November 30th.

Brevet Captain W. W. Deane, second lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to join his company (K) in the Department of the South. This order to take effect December 15, 1868.

Second Lieutenant E. H. Weirman, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of Alabama, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of Washington.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Captain R. B. Wade, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 157, November 17, 1868, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is hereby extended five months.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Stephen K. Mahon, first lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 208, November 5, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended fifty days.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry are hereby announced: Captain Hezekiah Gardner, brevet major, from Company E to Company G; Captain Allen Rutherford, brevet major, from Company G to Company E; First Lieutenant Horace Neide, brevet major, from Company G to Company F; First Lieutenant Robert Avery, brevet major, from Company F to Company G. The officers thus transferred, and who are not detailed upon special duty, will join their proper companies without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 283, Paragraph 3, from this office, dated November 27, 1868, as honorably musters out of service the following named additional paymasters, to take effect January 1, 1869, is hereby so amended as to date February 1, 1869: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taylor; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Drew; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. Tucker; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Dyer; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Robinson; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wellington Vrooman; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Truesdell; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin L. Moore.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the United States, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General R. W. Kirkham, deputy quartermaster-general.

WHILE General Grant was acting as Secretary of War *ad interim* his brother-in-law, Brevet Brigadier-General Dent, was intrusted with most important and arduous duties in connection with the War Department. The Philadelphia North American, in a recent number, pays him the following well-deserved compliment:

General Frederick T. Dent, the brother-in-law of the President elect, was, at the breaking out of the rebellion, a captain in the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, and was commanding one of the important military frontier posts upon the Pacific coast. Even at this time he had gained for himself a reputation for courageous daring and knowledge of his profession which was not limited to the few. Indeed, we question whether any officer of his rank then in the Army was better known either for soldierly courage or lavish generosity than "Jerry" Dent. During the Mexican war he was brevetted for conspicuous personal gallantry—a brevet meant something then—and we remember having heard a story that, during one of the battles of that war, having been seriously wounded while advancing with a battery, and knowing that the rapid decomposition after death in that climate might prevent the recognition of his body, should the wound prove fatal, he determined to secure himself decent burial. With the point of his sword he endeavored to scratch his name upon the polished surface of a dismantled field-piece near by, undisturbed by the terrific fire which the enemy were pouring in. His strength was not equal to his will, and, when found by his comrades, senseless from loss of blood, he had scarcely finished the initial letter. The coolness of the proceeding was characteristic of the man.

Known to be of Southern birth, he was among those assailed in 1861 for fancied sympathy with the rebellion and its leaders; perhaps none more unjustly so, for he indignantly declined the high command tendered him by the rebel leaders, and in a letter to one of his friends, intended to be private, but published because of its earnestly-expressed sentiments of patriotism, he avowed his horror at the crime then almost in its inception, declaring that he was "born under the flag, educated by the flag, and was ready to die for the flag."

There are many officers now in the Army and Navy, and others who have left them for other pursuits, who recall with grateful remembrance the many occasions when they have been the recipients of the genial hospitality and the friendly counsel of General Dent; and we are sure that it is a source of pleasure to them all that he has attained his present honorable and responsible position.

THE headquarters of the Forty-first U. S. Infantry have been permanently established at Fort Clark, Texas.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

PROPOSED ATTACK OF SANS CULOTTES.

The following letter appeared in a recent number of the *Daily News of Savannah, Ga.*:

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, in an article on Stonewall Jackson, published in "Putnam's Monthly" for December, states that the general "once recommended a night attack to be made by assailants stripped naked and armed with bowie knives, suggesting that the novelty and terror of such an apparition would paralyze the enemy."

Many of the papers throughout the South, the papers of this city among them, have published the above-quoted paragraph and accused the author of falsehood and of an attempt to slander the memory of the illustrious dead.

The writer of this communication is not an apologist for Mr. Pollard, but he does not think it just that an assertion of his should be pronounced a falsehood without an inquiry being made regarding the truth of it; and the object of this communication is to show that if Mr. P. was not fully true in his assertion, he had some ground for it.

The occasion referred to was immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. On the 11th of December, 1863, the Federals occupying the northern bank of the Rappahannock River, upon the southern side of which Fredericksburg is situated, opened fire upon the town with one hundred and forty-nine pieces of artillery. A majority of the inhabitants left town when the bombardment commenced. Early in the morning the enemy, under cover of their fire, attempted to swing a pontoon bridge, laden with soldiers across the river. A few well directed shots from our artillery broke the bridge and the boats floated down the river, the men to be drowned or to be killed by the deadly rifles of Barksdale's Mississippians. At night another and successful attempt to cross was made below the city at Deep Run, and in a few moments thereafter the town was occupied by the enemy. The 13th was spent in making preparations for the battle on the 13th, the result of which is too well known to be detailed here, suffice it to say, that by dark on that day the enemy's troops to the number of 60,000, torn, bleeding, and thoroughly disorganized, were crowded in town. While thus situated, the Confederate chiefs held a council of war. As has been frequently asserted, and never until lately contradicted, General Lee stated that he thought the enemy would make another attack, not believing that they had suffered so severely and were so broken up as was afterward ascertained. To this opinion General Jackson disagreed, and suggested that the artillery of the First and Second corps, his and Longstreet's, should be collected upon the hills directly in front of the town and a heavy fire be opened upon it, and that the men of his corps be stripped to the waist to distinguish them from the enemy and under cover of the artillery fire force their way into the town and bayonet all who were not similarly attired. His corps was on the right and Longstreet's on the left. The men of the latter corps were not to be stripped nor to participate in the attack, but were to protect the artillery and prevent the enemy from escaping up the river and crossing at the fords, which doubtless they would have attempted, had an attack been made, for there was only one pontoon at the town, which would not have afforded egress for one-fifth of the multitude, and the bridges at Deep Run would have been secured and all communication with them and the town cut off at the first dash made by our troops.

It has been asserted by men high in authority that the suggestion above mentioned was made and adopted, and that Jackson especially stipulated that his troops should not be allowed to fire, but should only use the bayonet. It is a well authenticated fact that an attack upon the town was contemplated by our chief, and in furtherance of the plan the artillery was placed upon the heights in front of the breastworks behind which they had fought during the day's battle, with instructions to await a signal and then to open fire upon the town, and to continue the fire until further orders, or until the yells of our troops would show that they were in town—in a position to be endangered by our fire.

The infantry of the first corps were posted to defend the artillery (it was afterward told by men of the second corps that they had received orders to strip to their waists), but the signal for the bombardment was never given and orders came to retire within the breastworks, as the proposed attack had been given up by General Lee, who feared that the numerous inhabitants remaining with the town would suffer alike with the enemy.

No pen can describe the horrors and butchery that would have attended that night bombardment and attack as suggested by the dead hero who believed that "war meant fighting, and fighting meant killing." The town which, in its best days did not, perhaps, contain more than eight thousand inhabitants, was crowded with artillery, wagons, and about sixty thousand men, besides the wounded and non-combatants. The enemy quietly recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, leaving the Confederates to rejoice over another barren victory. An examination of the town, after their departure, showed that the men had been so numerous that the houses were not sufficient to contain them, and that they had torn down the outhouses and railings, and broken up the furniture, in order to make beds in the streets and yards.

The writer of this communication has a most profound respect for the memory of General Stonewall Jackson, yet he does not believe with others that the assertion made by Mr. Pollard that the illustrious hero desired to make a night attack upon the enemy with his troops stripped, is a slander upon his memory, but he does believe that if there had been more stripping to the waist, and night attacks, with fewer days of thanksgiving and fastings and prayers, the South would have less barren victories to rejoice over and less to mourn for now.

A VIRGINIAN.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE PROPOSED ARMY FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The announcement that a movement was on foot to obtain a new armory for the Seventh regiment, to be located further up town, has, as might have been expected, elicited considerable comment; not a little of which is unfavorable to the project. The chief argument against the proposition is, that the Seventh already has a good armory, while many other of the better regiments are poorly accommodated. We grant all this; but until it is shown that it will injure other regiments to give the Seventh a better armory, we say let it get another if it can, and let its present habitation be given to the regiment that needs it most, and will make the best use of it.

It is very true that the Eighth, Seventy-first and other good regiments should have more commodious and suitable quarters; but it is also true the latter regiment has been agitating the armory question for a long time without bringing it to a successful issue, and would, we feel sure, be only too happy to exchange their new armory for that now occupied by the Seventh. The Eighth, in the same way, is not as well housed as it should be, but has not been able to get better accommodations elsewhere.

If, then, the members of the Seventh regiment can exert influence enough on the proper authorities to procure the building of an armory on Reservoir square, why oppose them in their endeavor? If there is any other regiment which would like the location, and can secure the funds necessary to put up a suitable building, let them enter into competition with the Seventh to that end; but we want no dog-in-the-manger action about this business. We are no advocates of favoritism, but we believe it will be for the general good to let the Seventh go forward in this matter, as we think they will succeed if they undertake it; while we have no reason to believe that any other regiment will be injured by the success of the project.

It must necessarily be that some regiments will be better off than others; but when the less favored will themselves be gainers by the advancement of the favored, it is not wise to bite off one's own nose to spite his neighbor.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—We have received several letters from officers of this brigade informing us that the reason for their failing to salute on the occasion of the review of the division on Evacuation Day was an order from the brigade commander directing that only mounted officers should salute. The officers of the Twenty-second and Fourth regiments are especially exercised about this matter. It is distinctly stated in Upton's Tactics, under the heading "General Rules for Reviews," that "troops will pass in review at quick time, when all officers will salute with the sword, and not with the hand;" and again, in paragraph 11, "Troops may pass in review at double time, when only mounted officers will salute." It therefore follows of necessity that unless the troops passed in double time, all officers should salute with the sword. We understand, however, that it is claimed by some officers that only mounted officers should salute, inasmuch as such is the requirements of the Revised Army Regulations. There is no valid force in this argument, because the present system of tactics was adopted by the War Department some time after the date of the last edition of the regulations, and the provisions of the tactics therefore must decide all disputed points. In order to avoid any misunderstanding before the division is again called upon to pay the honors of a marching salute to any distinguished personage, it is desirable that a general order should be issued from division headquarters prescribing the exact details to be observed on such occasions.

NATIONAL GUARD EXEMPTION.—The commissioner of jurors of Kings County, General Nelson Shaurman, has stated that it is necessary that a citizen should do military duty in the division district in which he resides, in order to be exempted from jury duty. Or, as we understand it, he decides that a resident of Brooklyn who joins a New York regiment and does duty with it is not exempt from jury service, although he would be if he joined when residing in New York. If this is the ground General Shaurman takes, we cannot agree with him. The law governing this matter is general in its provisions and application. It promises a member of the National Guard exemption from jury duty, without any restrictions and without any provision that he must belong to a command in the county in which he resides. It grants him this exemption everywhere, so long as he is a member of the National Guard, fulfilling all requirements made on him. It is important, however, that an official decision should be obtained on this subject, as a contrary opinion has generally prevailed in military circles.

DRUM CORPS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The third annual ball of the drum corps of the Thirty-seventh regiment will take place at the armory, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, December 17th.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—The following is a list of the present officers of the Military Association of the State of New York: President, Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall; First Vice-President, Colonel C. H. Thompson; Second Vice-President, Major-General R. L. Howard; Third Vice-President, Brigadier-General E. A. Brown; Fourth Vice-President, Brigadier-General H. D. Barto; Recording Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heath; Corresponding Secretary, Major F. M. Wheeler; Treasurer, Colonel F. A. Conkling; Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in Company C, of this regiment, on Thursday evening, November 19th, when First Sergeant Thomas Young was elected second lieutenant, vice Mortimer Rogers, resigned.

On Monday, November 23d, an election was held in Company F, when Sergeant W. E. Chapman was unanimously elected second lieutenant, vice Jacob Backus, promoted to the captaincy. Lieutenant-Colonel I. J. Geary presided at both of these elections. Upon the return of this regiment to its armory, after its parade with the First division on Evacuation Day, a vote was taken upon the adoption of a full dress uniform, when it was found that the men were almost unanimously in favor of making such a change. The proposed uniform is of grey cloth, and is very similar to that now worn by the Seventh regiment. Proposals have been received for the repair of the armory of this regiment, and it is expected that if the matter is at once taken in hand it may be made safe to drill in by the first part of next year.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.—Mr. John T. Hoffman, the Governor's clerk, has tendered to Major Wm. Seebach, of the Fifth regiment, the position of commissary-general of subsistence on his staff. Major Seebach has long been connected with the National Guard, and is an active and efficient officer. His friends and the members of the Militia will be glad to learn that this position has been tendered Major Seebach, and that he will accept it.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, the Veteran Zouaves, will give a *soiree dante* at its new armory, No. 619 Sixth avenue, on Wednesday evening, December 9, 1868.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—We are informed that all the positions on the staff of the Governor elect have been filled, but that they will not be announced until after his inauguration. The following appointments are considered certain: Adjutant-General, General Franklin Townsend; Inspector-General, Colonel McQuade, late U. S. Volunteers; Engineer, Major Wm. Tweed, Jr.; Commissary of Subsistence, Major Wm. Seebach. Commissary General of Ordnance, Brevet Major-General W. H. Morris, U. S. V.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PRESENTATION.—The testimonial voted this regiment by the lady visitors, at Long Branch, will be formally presented to it by Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, December 10th, at the regimental armory. It is expected that this presentation will be one of the finest affairs ever given by the regiment. Not only will the officers and members appear in full uniform, but also a large number of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, who are expected to be present. The testimonial consists of an elegant silver punch-bowl. The painting of "the Twenty-second at Carlisle during its bombardment by Job Stuart, July 1, 1863," by Mr. William H. Powell, will also be exhibited for the first time on this evening. This picture represents a view of Carlisle from the South, the foreground being occupied by some companies of the Twenty-second, and two guns of Landis's Philadelphia Battery, supporting a line of skirmishers. In the background are seen the roofs of the houses of the town, lit up by the flames of the burning barracks and gas works. The rest of the regiment occupies the centre of the picture, the Rebel batteries being shown on the right. The picture is painted from photographs taken on the spot, and is said to be fully equal to any of the previous works of this artist, who is well known to the public by his paintings descriptive of "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," and "Perry's victory at Lake Erie."

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—On the 17th ult. Michael Gonnade was elected a lieutenant of Troop F; and on November 23d Fred. Heinbuck was chosen a lieutenant of Troop E. Colonel Henry Brinker presiding at both of these elections.

DRUM CORPS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The drum corps of the Eighty-fourth regiment, Drum-Major Purdy, were the recipients of a surprise party on Thanksgiving eve, November 25th, at the armory, Fourth street, corner of Broadway. James F. Carey and Joseph J. Purdy were the floor managers, assisted by a floor committee of three; while several ladies formed the committee on arrangements. This is the second annual entertainment given to this corps, and it is to be hoped that all succeeding occasions will be as pleasant as those which have already taken place.

COMPANY H, FIFTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain W. Lawsen commanding, held its second annual ball, at the regimental armory in Hester street, on Thursday evening, November 26th. The armory was tastefully decorated on this occasion *a la militaire*, the guns in their racks, and the other warlike paraphernalia, greatly heightening the general effect of the scene. The music was furnished by the band of the Fifth regiment, and all went as merrily as grigs. Captain Lawsen and Lieutenant Martens, assisted by several others, formed the committee of arrangements, and did all in their power to make the affair a pleasant one.

TROOP E, FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The second annual ball of Troop E, First regiment Cavalry, will be held at the National Assembly rooms, Nos. 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth street, on Monday evening, December 7, 1868. Captain G. F. Keller commands this troop.

PRIZES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.—It will be seen from the letter of the President of the New York State Military Association, which we publish elsewhere, that it is proposed to present a guidon, properly embroidered, to the best-drilled regiment of each division of the State. Major-General Shaler has appointed Brigadier-Generals Ward, Burger and Varian to report to him what regiment in the First division is entitled to the guidon. We fear the Second division will have to be counted out of this arrangement, as it is still without any recognized commander. Medals are also to be provided for such men as have not been absent from any company meeting, drill or parade during the entire time. We do not imagine that there will be a large number of candidates for these medals, although we believe that Colonel John B. Woodward served for seven years in the National Guard without missing a single meeting, as required by the resolution alluded to. As the colonel expected some such recognition from the Military Association, we submit that it would be eminently just and proper to make him one of the medal men.

We hope that before it is decided which regiment of the First division shall receive a guidon, a drill of the competitors will be ordered, so that all may have an opportunity of judging of the relative merits of the various aspirants.

FIRST DIVISION STAFF.—It is rumored that Brevet Major-General Hamblin, assistant adjutant-general and chief of the First division staff, has tendered his resignation.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—The tickets for the concert of this regiment, which will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, December 10th, are all taken. As the number issued is limited to 2,500 most of them are in the hands of the members of the regiment and their friends.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This command will assemble, in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Saturday evening, 5th December, for battalion drill. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock.

The committee on dress uniform having caused several patterns to be prepared, they will be submitted for adoption to the vote of the regiment by companies, during the course of the evening. In consequence, this drill will be strictly private, and none but members of the regiment, in uniform, will be admitted.

Battalion drills are hereby ordered in this command as follows: Companies C, D, F, H, and I will assemble in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, 9th December. Companies A, B, E, G, and K will assemble as above on Thursday evening, 10th December. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 o'clock, P. M. First sergeant's call at 7:45 o'clock, P. M. Non-commissioned staff, color-guard, general guides, and field music of the respective companies, will report to the adjutant at first sergeant's call.

Resignations.—First Lieutenant Charles H. Frost, Company D October 15th; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Miller, Company A, November 5th; First Lieutenant James T. Burke, Company B, November 17th.

COMPANY G, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At an election held at

this company, on Monday evening, the 3d ultimo, Sergeant Wm. H. Cary was elected second lieutenant, vice Lieutenant N. H. Rabug, Jr., resigned. Colonel Leggett presided at the election.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The regular monthly meeting of this battery will be held at Headquarters, No. 9 Court street, on Monday evening, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The officers and non-commissioned officers are hereby ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland Avenue, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for drill and instruction. The regular drill for Monday evening, the 14th inst., has been postponed to Tuesday evening, the 15th. We are glad to see that some nine or ten recruits have joined this battery during the last month.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, President of the State Military Association, has issued the following circular letter to the major-generals of the National Guard:

NEW YORK, November 20, 1868.

GENERAL: At the last meeting of this association the following resolutions were adopted:

"That this association provide eight guidons, embroidered with the coat-of-arms of this association, to be presented, under direction of the officers, to the best drilled regiment of each division of this State."

"And that a gold medal be provided to be presented to any enlisted man in the National Guard who may serve the entire term of enlistment without having been absent from any company meeting, drill, or parade."

"And that each major-general appoint three officers to report to him, and through him to the association what regiment in his division is entitled to the guidon, and what men are entitled to medals."

I would respectfully request your co-operation in conformity with the above resolutions, and that the desired information be forwarded to me not later than the 1st of January next.

In furnishing the number of the regiment entitled to the guidon, it is desirable that some little outline history of the command be given, and also the general features which led to its selection; the same to be incorporated in the published proceedings of the association at its next meeting in January.

The resolution in relation to the medals must be viewed strictly in the spirit and text of the same, and absence from any cause—even if unavoidable—from the duties required by the resolution debars one from being entitled to the receipt of the testimonial.

Any National Guardsman, now a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, who originally enlisted as a private, and who has complied with the terms of the resolution, will be entitled to the medal, as his subsequent promotion does not forfeit his claim thereto.

The guidons and medals will be presented after the delivery of the annual address, on the evening of January 20th next, and a duly authorized officer from the successful command (the colonel, if possible) should be present to receive the same, and any recipient of a medal should without fail be present. I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYDD ASPINWALL,

Brigadier-General, President Military Association State of New York.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—We have received a letter from an officer of this brigade, in which it is claimed that the bands of the First and Third Cavalry were right in turning out, and that we were wrong in criticizing them for so doing. The following extract from this letter will serve to show the ground it takes:

Division General Orders No. 12, current series, directing the parade of 25th inst., ordered a review before the commander-in-chief, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and added, "Commanding officers will conform to the General Rules for Reviews, as laid down in paragraph 12, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics."

At no time were Division Orders No. 12, current series, revoked, or modified. The passages quoted were made by way of admonishment to the commissioned officers of the division, and, of course, the division commander could not make any deviation from Upton, if he had the wish to do so.

If any modification of such division orders was directed by the temporary division commander, such modification was not communicated to this brigade; and "an officer in a temporary command shall not, except in urgent cases, alter or annul the standing orders of the regular or permanent commander without authority from the next higher commander, par. 23 General Regulations."

The prescribed tactics must be complied with.

On pages 372 and 373 Upton, is the following, viz:

Paragraph 15. After passing the reviewing officer six paces, the division general will place himself on his right, and remain till his division has passed. His staff will arrange themselves, in one rank, on the right of the reviewing officer's staff, the division flag and orderlies in their rear. This rule is general.

Par. 16. After each brigadier-general has passed six paces beyond the reviewing officer he will place himself on the right of the division general, and remain till his brigade has passed.

Par. 17. Prescribes what the brigade staff, etc., shall then do.

Par. 18. The bands and field music will conform to instructions laid down in Article 1; with this exception, the music of each brigade will cease to play as soon as the colors of the rear regiment have passed the reviewing officer. This rule is general when there is more than one brigade passing in review.

"Article 1" referred to, provides that all officers shall salute, and in the case in question, the colors also, the reviewing officer being commander-in-chief, and "entitled to it;" and paragraph 13 follows, providing that "the band will remain in position opposite the reviewing officer, and play while the brigade is passing." This when bands are consolidated. At page 350 will be found the same rule applied to regimental bands.

The music of the First brigade Cavalry, on the occasion of the review in question, complied strictly with Upton, and division orders, and its "wheeling out in front of the Governor" was not "erroneous," but entirely correct.

You are a soldier; will you refuse frankly to admit that we were right, though all others might be wrong?

Although the writer of the above is correct as far as his references to the tactics are concerned, he has failed to prove us in the wrong in our criticism, because Brigadier-General Aspinwall, commanding the division, especially instructed one of his staff officers to see that the bands did not wheel out. We, of course, were not informed as to whether this order was promulgated to the brigade commanders; but we do know that a staff officer was posted opposite the stand of the reviewing officer to see that the bands did not wheel out, and that the only ones which did so were those of the First and Third regiments of Cavalry.

FIRST BRIGADE INSPECTIONS.—As many of our readers will not have an opportunity of reading the recently published report of the inspector-general for 1867, we shall make some extracts from the reports of the brigade inspectors which accompany it. The following extract is from the report of Major Gilson, on the condition of the First brigade, at the inspections of the above year.

The proficiency exhibited by the Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments bears testimony to a very fine state of discipline existing in these organizations, for which the commanding officers thereof, both regimental and company, are deserving of commendation. I regret that I am unable to mention the Second regiment and a majority of its officers in the same terms of praise; for, with the exception of the manner in which the ceremony of guard mounting was executed under directions of the adjutant (whom I consider to be one of the few good officers in this regiment), the discipline and drill was decidedly mediocre, and proved conclusively that indifference and inattention to duty is the rule and not the exception in this command.

This regiment (Second) paraded for inspection in two kinds of uniforms, one-half appearing in a grey uniform, the balance of the regiment in the blue uniform issued by the State; Colonel Reid, in explanation, remarked that they were changing from the blue to grey, and not having yet received a sufficient number of the latter, he was compelled to parade the command in both. I subsequently inquired of Colonel Reid concerning the authority which granted to the Second the privilege of changing their uniform, and received in answer that he (Colonel Reid) could not give me any information

whatever upon the subject. This apparent indifference to the interests of his command I found was not confined to this matter alone, but displayed itself upon every occasion that my official duties required me to seek information at his hands. This is to be regretted, as there is splendid material in this command, which, if properly officered, would place it on a par with any regiment in the National Guard.

During the present month I inspected the armories of the different regiments in this brigade, and found a very satisfactory exhibit of the property belonging to the State in the Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments. In the armory of the Second regiment I am constrained to say this was not the case. The arms were but indifferently cleaned, and as negligently placed in the market-rack; no tompons in the muzzles, and the hammers all raised from the cones; this, with a deficiency in the number amounting to over one hundred, evinces a want of proper supervision that is deserving of reprehension.

I failed to discover in any of the armories a compliance with the general regulations, which require that a correct written statement of all arms, equipments and property of the State issued to the regiment or company is kept therein, and affixed in a conspicuous position; the same to be exhibited to the inspecting officer.

I would specially direct attention to the condition of the uniforms belonging to the Twelfth regiment. The rank and file are deserving of credit for their neat and cleanly appearance upon all occasions; but they can no longer disguise that which has become too apparent, viz: the shabby condition of the uniforms. I therefore sincerely recommend that four hundred new uniforms be issued to this command to replace those which are entirely worn out and unfit for further service (having been in active use for more than three and a half years).

At the inspection of armories I was surprised to discover the Seventy-first regiment scattered in three different sections of the city, widely apart; a circumstance that is to be regretted, and I hope will be remedied as soon as possible; for inasmuch as this is one of the regiments of which New York feels justly proud, and would be among the first to call upon in case of emergency, it should be treated with more consideration, and placed in possession of a regimental armory adapted to its wants and requirements.

BATTALION WASHINGTON GREYS.—Major Swift, late commandant of this battalion, recently presented Major E. H. Kent, his successor, with the battalion medal, which, in accordance with a time-honored custom, must always be worn by its commander. The medal was originally presented by the officers of the Third regiment New York State Artillery, to the Washington Grey Troops (when they formed a portion of the Eighth Infantry), at which time they were under the command of Captain T. P. Way, and has passed from commandant to commandant until the present day. It is a very pretty octagon of solid gold, about two inches in diameter, bearing upon one side the inscription, "Presented by the officers of the Third regiment N. Y. S. Artillery to the Washington Grey Troop of Cavalry, November 25, 1845," and upon the reverse, in sections, are the coats-of-arms of the United States, State of New York, County of New York, Third regiment Artillery, and Washington Grey Cavalry, surmounted by a spread-eagle, flags, suns, etc., with the motto, "Paratus et Fidelis."

THE PIPER MUSKETEERS.—This organization, Captain Martin Van Buren Tallman, commanding, visited Elm Park on Thanksgiving Day, for target practice. The battalion, numbering one hundred and twenty-five musketeers, were divided into four platoons, and being composed mostly of members of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth regiments, made a good turnout. Downing's Seventy-first Regiment band accompanied them, and the battalion was headed by twenty-five "pioneers," all six feet one inch in height, and wearing the bear-skin shakos. The invited guests were numerous, among them being A. G. Piper, Esq., the founder of the organization which bears his name, Captain Webber, Lieutenants Buck and Brinkerhoff, of the Seventy-first Regiment. Some \$400 worth of prizes were competed for, \$50 in gold being one of the prizes.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—Two or three military companies are in process of formation in Reading. Years ago the fame of the Ringgold Battery, the Reading Rifles, and other military organizations in that city, extended all over the State. A company of riflemen is already nearly full, and a "crack" company of infantry is spoken of, but on account of the expected "hard times" the coming winter, the organization of the companies is not as rapid, as was expected.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE SALUTES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your criticisms of the late parade of the First division on Evacuation Day, you lay particular stress upon the fact that few, if any, line officers of the Fourth brigade saluted while passing in review before the commander-in-chief. In justice to these officers I beg leave to make the following statement in extenuation:

Immediately after forming brigade line orders were issued by the brigade commandant (Colonel Lux, I presume) that none but mounted officers should salute when passing in review. I, myself, heard the order given to my regimental commandant by a member of the Fourth brigade staff, and although I afterward obeyed it and neglected to salute, I knew very well that it was incorrect. This, I suppose, is the reason that most line officers of the brigade failed to salute.

And now, Messrs. Editors, I wish also to state that the same orders were promulgated by General Aspinwall to the brigade, on the parade of November 25, 1867, and which evoked similar just criticisms from your pen. The error of last year might partly be excused by the novelty of Upton's Tactics, which were then used for the first time on a division parade; but it does seem very strange, to say the least, that a brigade commandant should a second time give an order directly conflicting with the tactics which the National and State authorities have prescribed for the use of the National Guard. I believe that every line officer in the Fourth brigade would have been justified in disobeying these orders.

A CAPTAIN OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the account of the parade of the First Division on Evacuation Day contained in your last issue, you state "that extraordinary to say, the officers of the Twenty-second, with but a few exceptions, failed to salute" in passing in review before the Governor. Inasmuch as a positive order from the division commander had been promulgated that afternoon, not to the Twenty-second alone, but to the entire division, that none but mounted officers should salute in passing in review, it would have been somewhat "extraordinary" if they had saluted, as most of the officers of other regiments appear to have done.

So far from having acted improperly, the officers of the Twenty-second, on this occasion, simply obeyed orders without discussing them; which others chose to disregard.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO CONVENE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 27, 1868.

General Orders No. 25.
I. The Military Board of Examiners appointed by General Orders No. 16, current series, under the provisions of section 91, Military Code, as amended by chapter 651, Laws of 1868, to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, personal fitness for the service, and efficiency of such commissioned officers as may be ordered before it for examination, will convene at the armory of the Seventh regiment National Guard, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain in session until they shall have completed said examination. They will make a complete report to these head-

quarters of their action, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, in reference to the officers examined.

II. The members of the board, before entering upon the duties required of them, will conform to the provisions of section 91, Military Code, as amended, and will also be governed by said provisions in their examinations.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

S. R. MARTIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 23, 1868.
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending November 23rd:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Jeppha A. Jones, captain, with rank September 22d, vice Lefferts L. Laidlow, declined.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Jacob Schalber, second lieutenant, with rank November 16th, vice Michael J. Maloney, resigned.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lem D. Warren, second lieutenant, with rank November 4, 1868, vice Charles F. Lytle, resigned.

FIRST BATTALION OF INFANTRY TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE.

Benjamin W. Robson, major, with rank October 19, 1868, original vacancy.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Aide-de-Camp Charles H. Tomes, November 25th.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Surgeon J. P. P. White, November 23th.
Quartermaster Tappan Hoadley, November 23th.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Catoir, November 23th.
Second Lieutenant N. C. Lindner, November 23th.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Henry T. Allen, November 25th.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain E. P. Rogers, November 23th.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Isaac Cohen, November 23th.
First Lieutenant George F. Lorigan, November 18th.
Second Lieutenant Charles H. Moore, November 23th.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John S. Bussing, November 23th.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John J. Hemming, November 23th.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Thomas McKnight, November 23th.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Major George B. Goldschmidt, November 23th.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles Barthman, November 27 h.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Captain Edward Byrne, November 23th.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Landwer, November 23th.

BATTALION ARTILLERY TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.

First Lieutenant Wallace Darrow, November 23th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. B.—General Orders No. 18, from General Headquarters S. N. Y., prescribes that a company quartermaster-sergeant shall wear as the designating mark of his rank a chevron consisting of three bars and a tie of one bar of worsted. The regimental quartermaster-sergeant wears three bars and a tie of three bars in silk. The first sergeants should rank according to the date of their warrants, but should not exercise authority over the men of a company or regiment when any duty sergeant is present, unless to quell a disturbance, or protect the property of the State.

FIRST COMPANY MEMBER.—If you were prevented from being punctual at the drill of your company by a breakdown on the railroad you have a reasonable excuse for your want of punctuality; and although you should be returned as a delinquent, your excuse will doubtless be accepted as a valid one. The captain has an undoubted right to refuse to allow those who come late to drill with the company. There should be some company order on this subject, so that members may know what to do when they are accidentally detained from reporting at the proper time.

ADJUTANT P. F. C.—In the case of battalions consisting of seven or nine companies the left company is regarded as a division by itself, hence the arrangement of the captains given in the JOURNAL of November 7th.

W. S. A.—The regulations for the enlistment of apprentice boys for the Navy require that no applicant shall be enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian. In your case it might be well to obtain a certificate as to the truth of your statements from your nearest surviving relative, or from some prominent resident of the place where you reside.

ALAMO.—You can obtain the information you desire upon application at the office of the quartermaster of the post where you are stationed. We have no official list of the distances of the various stations of the army from New York, and we cannot therefore make the calculation you desire.

M. H. FORT COXCHO.—Enlisted men of the Army, who are detailed for duty in the Signal Corps, do not receive any extra pay while performing such duty.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

NOVEMBER 20TH.

Baker, Wm. M., Captain.	Gilbert, J. F., Captain.
Barthman, Wm. C., Captain.	Hamblin, John, Captain.
Bonham, David, Colonel.	Isam, J. B., Captain (2).
Burton, H. S., General.	Laurence, Jos. C., Captain.
Charlton, R. R., Captain.	Little, Wm. K., Captain.
Green, Colonel.	Marchant, Henry, Captain.
Gibbs, John C., Captain.	Stevenson, J. A., Colonel.
	Scott, H. B., Colonel.

NOVEMBER 30TH.

Brainard, A. R., Captain.	Howes, Frank E., Colonel.
Bartlett, S. P., Captain.	Kemble, Edw. C., Colonel.
Chester, H., Captain.	Ledley, John, Captain.
Crosby, John, Captain.	Mallett, Peter, Colonel.
Cushing, Wm., General.	Sears, Edw., Captain.
Glover, T., Captain.	Stear, Thos., Captain.
Howes, C. F., Major.	Turnie, David, Colonel.
	Vaughn, J. C., General.

IMPORTANT TO ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.—The new material for beds, pillows, etc., "Elastic Sponge," possesses qualities especially valuable, where lightness and durability are important, as well as comfort and economy.

"Elastic Sponge" is the marine vegetable which everybody has seen, purified by chemicals and prepared with a solution of glycerine, which preserves its fibre soft and elastic. Prof. Ogden Doremus, and other eminent chemical authorities assert the elasticity of sponge thus prepared to be permanent, since sponge does not rot or crumble, and glycerine does not evaporate. It has already stood the test of severe usage in car seats as well as beds for over two years, its elasticity remaining unimpaired. About fifty tons a month are now consumed in this manner. The sponge is brought from the Bahama Islands, two vessels being exclusively engaged in its importation for this manufacture. "Elastic Sponge" costs less per pound, and goes further than half or feathers, besides being more durable and less heating to the body.

Navy officers will recognize value in the following, cut from an exchange:

"ELASTIC SPONGE COMPANY, }
"36 Howard st., New York."

"The elastic sponge mattresses and pillows manufactured for me have proved highly satisfactory. They have qualities which I think adapt them especially to hospital use, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to the superintendents of hospitals and public institutions.

"S. F. CONES, M. D.,
"Surgeon, U. S. N."

For the accommodation of officers who may not be convenient to dealers in Elastic Sponge, the Company offer to send it by Express, C. O. D., in any form for use desired.

We have received a "Grand Marcia," composed by Daniel Wiegand, the well known band-master at Governor's Island, dedicated to the Chevalier James Geddes Day. The march is a bold, well executed idea, and the melody of the trio is exquisitely beautiful.

Mr. A. Fliege has on hand, at his store, No. 689 Broadway, a well selected stock of goods for gentlemen's apparel. Our readers, whether they are in the Army, Navy, or Militia, or in civil life, can rely upon being properly costumed by him.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Large streams from little fountains flow."

SEVEN years ago the PLANTATION BITTERS were but little known. To-day there is not a nook or corner of our land where they are not found and used. The sale has reached the enormous number of Five Millions of Bottles annually, and it is constantly increasing. It only shows what can be done with a really good medicine, and a systematic course of making it known. Perhaps no medicine in the world was ever so deservedly popular as the PLANTATION BITTERS. Go where you will, among the rich or poor, and you will always find these Bitters in use. Their merit has become an established fact, and we cordially recommend them in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, chills and fever, headache, etc.

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[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of \$1/10 cts each.]

BIRTH.

BENSON.—At Camp Douglas, U. T., November 14, 1868, the wife of Lieutenant HENRY M. BENSON, U. S. Army, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

McCOMAS-REED.—At Foundry Church, Washington, D. C., November 28, 1868, Captain D. H. McCOMAS, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY L. REED, daughter of B. W. Reed, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
JENSON-HAUGEN.—At the Madison square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, November 19th, by the Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., ADONISAM R. JENSON, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. Navy, to ANNA M., daughter of the late Peter N. Haugwout, of Fort Richmond, Staten Island.

WEIR-BRAWNER.—On the 17th November, at the residence of Mrs. Merrick, by the Rev. P. G. Robert, Captain G. V. WEIR, U. S. Army, to Mrs. ELLA BRAWNER, of Little Rock. No cards.

DIED.

HICKOK.—At Lynchburg, Va., November 15, 1868, ADALINE M. HICKOK, wife of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Cooley, Captain Eleventh Infantry.

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Major Wm. Seward, Jr., 68 Cedar street.

Surgeon Howard Pinkney, 24 East Forty-first street.

Adjutant Edgar S. Allen, 62 Cedar street.

Quartermaster Jordan L. Bailey, 22 Bowery.

Commissary Theodore Braine, 7 Bond street.

Engineer Wm. P. Stymus, 625 Broadway.

Ex-Colonel M. M. Van Beuren, 21 West Fourteenth

street.

Ex-Major R. A. Lanning, 300 Washington street.

Captain James H. Hitchcock, 62 White street.

Captain Wm. C. Barwis, Hindhaugh's Fifth Avenue

Hotel.

Captain John W. Davis, 5 1/2 Pine st., Room No. 9.

Captain Henry S. Brooks, 464 Broadway.

Captain William E. Van Wyck, 30 Beekman st.

Captain John T. Fryer, 213 Front street.

Captain John Raper, 217 Fulton street.

Captain Alex. D. Davis, Custom-house.

Captain Arthur Blaney, 152 Bowery.

Ex-Captain John Dalrymple, 814 Broadway.

Lieutenant Robert P. Courtney, Bigelow Carpet

Co., 65 Duane street.

Lieutenant John A. Norman, 56 Wall street.

Lieutenant Robert B. Marten, 156 B'way, Room 3.

Lieutenant Jacob W. Schmidt, 63 Nassau street.

Lieutenant Chas. M. Schieffelin, 170 William street.

Lieutenant Joseph B. Pollock, Naval Office, Custom-

house.

Lieutenant John S. Huyler, 31 Eighth Avenue.

Lieutenant Samuel S. Glassey, 8 Pine street.

Lieutenant Theodore W. Myers, 37 S. William st.

Lieutenant Noah Loder, 88 Murray street.

Ex-Lieut. D. W. Lee, 82 Nassau street.

Ex-Lieut. James R. Boyd, 3 William street.

Sergeant Wm. J. Close, 5 Chatham square.

Sergeant J. A. Theriot, 82 Beaver street.

Sergeant David Wolf, 19 Broad street.

Sergeant T. Henry French, 122 Nassau street.

Sergeant T. Wilbur Bates, 77 King street.

Corporal John A. Phillips, 333 Broome street.

Corporal Frederick Allen, 159 Pearl street.

Corporal James F. J. Gunning, 401 Broadway.

Private Montefiore Isaacs, 114 West 13th street.

Private Horace B. Russ, 48 Pine street, Room 4.

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CONTENTS OF THE DECEMBER NUMBER:

I. CIPHER. A NOVEL. Part Second. Chapters

I. to VII.

II. POE AND HAWTHORNE. By Eugene

Benson.

III. THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. A

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To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Broad street, in the said City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 29, 1868.

T. WILBUR BURD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New York, on the fifth day of November, 1868.

Dated New York, November 13, 1868.

T. WILBUR BURD,
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